

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT *SILVERMASTER*

FILE NO. *65-56402*

VOLUME NO. *123*

SERIALS

2583-2600

File No: 65-56402

Section 123

Re: SEVERIN, J. J.

Date: _____ (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2583	6-7-47	NY ltr	77	77	b7c
2584	6-14-47	Ltr to CG	1	1	
2585	6-10-47	NY ltr LIA	2	2	
2586	5-29-47	WFO ltr LIA	8	5	b1 3 pages
2587	6-9-47	NY to LIA	2	2	b3 Rule 6e
2587	6-12-47	Hand memo Dir	2	2	b1
2588	6-5-47	Atlantic ltr LIA	1	0	b1
2589	6-9-47	NY ltr LIA	1	1	
2590	6-7-47	NY ltr LIA	1	1	
2591	6-9-47	CG ltr	7	1	b1
2592	5-28-47	WFO ltr LIA	12	5	b1 b3 4 pages
2593	6-14-47	NY to LIA	1	1	

115 107 1
Rev. 10-1-77

File No: 65-56102

Section 123

Re: William Miller

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2594	6-10-47	WFO to JAG	4	4	b1
2585	6-16-47	NY to JAG	1	1	
2596	6-13-47	NY Ltr JAG	1	1	
2597	6-17-47	K10	1	1	
2598	6-16-47	NY to JAG / etc	1/1	1/1	b3 Rule 6e
2599	6-17-47	NY to JAG	1	1	b3 Rule 6e
2599	6-18-47	JAG to NY	1	1	
2600		Change to form	1	1	

13 per
12 per
12 per
12 per

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

NY FILE NO. 65-14603 EMD

REPORT MADE AT <p style="text-align: center;">NEW YORK</p>	DATE WHEN MADE <p style="text-align: center;">6/7/47</p>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <p style="text-align: center;">5/29-6/5/47</p>	REPORT MADE BY <p style="text-align: center;">JOHN T. HILSBOS</p>
TITLE <p style="text-align: center;">GREGORY</p>			CHARACTER OF CASE <p style="text-align: center;">ESPIONAGE - R</p>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CEDRIC BELFRAGE in signed statement 6/3/47 admitted attending conference in EARL BROWDER's apartment in 1942. Conference attended by another man, who BELFRAGE believes may have been JACOB GOLOS. BELFRAGE stated he met V. J. JEROME eight or nine times during 1942 and 1943. JEROME was interested in British policy toward Russia and the prospect of a Second Front. BELFRAGE was unable to supply such information but states he supplied JEROME with information about Scotland Yard surveillances and with highly confidential documents relative to the Vichy Government in France. JEROME took notes on this information as given to him. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in signed statement 5/29/47 stated that in 1938 or 1939 a man, whose identity he did not know but whom he identified as GOLOS, when shown the latter's picture, contacted him and told him he could get contracts for BROTHMAN with the Russians. BROTHMAN turned over several blueprints to GOLOS for the purpose of soliciting contracts. Shortly afterwards, a woman known to him as HELEN and identified as GREGORY came to BROTHMAN and said she represented GOLOS. She made about a dozen trips during 1939 and 1940 picking up blueprints. After her, an individual named HARRY GOLD, now employed by BROTHMAN as a chemist, would pick up the blueprints from him for GOLOS. GOLD made his last pickup of blueprints in late 1941 or early in 1942. HARRY GOLD interviewed and in signed statement admitted knowing one JOHN GOLUSE, identified from his picture as GOLOS. He was introduced to GOLOS by one CARTER HOOLESS, who died in 1942 in Philadelphia. GOLOS requested GOLD to evaluate on a chemical basis blueprints and material which would be submitted to him by BROTHMAN, whom GOLOS directed GOLD to contact in New York City. GOLD contacted BROTHMAN as directed in November 1941 and about every three weeks thereafter for a period of six months and obtained from him a number of blueprints pertaining to chemical processes. GOLD denied he ever saw GOLOS after the conference in 1942.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**
 DATE 5/14/89 BY SP-5 JAW/MLW

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;"> <i>Edward Scheidt</i> </div> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 1.5em; text-align: center;"> 65-56402-2583 </div>
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to identify a photo of GOLD. RAY ELSON in interview 6/2/47 stated she was recommended for employment in U. S. Service & Shipping Co. by person she refused to identify. Was present at meeting at Buckingham Hotel, New York City, with GREGORY and JACK. She stated she met JACK twice thereafter but does not know his identity. She denied knowing GROMOV and denied that she arranged meetings with him or with JACK for GREGORY or anyone else. Admitted membership in Communist Party for past ten years. MICHAEL ENDELMAN in signed statement 6/2/47 admitted meeting GREGORY through JOSEPH ECKART in January 1938 but denied any contacts of espionage character. MICHAEL GREENBERG interviewed 5/29 and 6/4/47. Admitted seeing MARY PRICE in her apartment in Washington in November 1942 and on three other occasions in 1943. He discussed China generally with her but denied furnishing documents or confidential information to her. GREENBERG indicated he was leaving for England 6/6/47. MAURICE HALPERIN interviewed 5/29/47 and denied knowing GREGORY, the SILVERMASTERS, FRANK COE or HARRY WHITE. He admitted having unrestricted papers that he had obtained from O.S.S. or the State Department but denied being a Communist or furnishing information to any unauthorized person. He indicated that under appropriate legal circumstances he would give any information desired. MILDRED PRICE when interviewed 5/29/47 admitted knowing GREENBERG and LUNCAN LEE but denied knowing GREGORY or any other individuals alleged to be connected with her and denied furnishing any information to anyone. JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS interviewed 6/2/47 and stated he became interested in forming a company to promote trade with Russia after his trip there in 1936. THEODORE BAYER introduced him to GOLOS and the latter brought EARL BROWDER into the picture and arranged for advance of \$15,000 by LEIF HARRIS to finance the company. REYNOLDS considered this a personal loan and stated no one attempted to dictate corporate policy. He personally repaid \$5,000 to HARRIS and instructed GREGORY to pay HARRIS \$3,000, the balance of \$7,000 being still owing. He denied any knowledge that above money was CP money and denied that he made loans or gifts to EARL BROWDER or any other member of the BROWDER family. PETER RHODES interviewed 6/3/47 and denied knowing any figures in this case, except JOSEPH GREGG and DR. WEINSTEIN. He said that his wife and the wife of GREGG had been friends in Paris, France, and that WEINSTEIN was his dentist. He denied transmitting any information to any unauthorized person. A signed statement to that effect was secured. HELEN TENNEY interviewed 6/5/47 and denied knowing GOLOS or GRACE GRANICH but identified photo of GREGORY as a person she knew as ISABEL DAVIS or some similar last name. She met her prior to the war and claimed to believe GREGORY

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was employed by a New York City advertising concern as a writer. She denied knowing why GREGORY visited Washington on several occasions and denied that anyone had ever asked her to disclose or transmit any information which she possessed as a result of her Government employment. She stated she had not seen GREGORY for approximately two years although it is noted TENNEY kept dinner engagement with GREGORY in New York City 2/7/47. TENNEY extremely nervous during interview and when asked for details of association with GREGORY pleaded poor memory due to recent illness. DR. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN interviewed 6/2/47 and said that he knew GREGG, ELSON and GOLOS only as dental patients. He failed to identify photos of GREGORY and GOLOS. He stated he treated VASILY KAZANIEV as a dental patient and latter was impressed with his type of dentistry and as a result WEINSTEIN prepared a manuscript of his methods; which KAZANIEV took back with him to Russia. He stated he was acquainted with LEON JOSEPHSON through latter's brother, BARNEY, and admitted that LEON quite likely had been a guest at his house but was certain JOSEPHSON was not there when the latter was allegedly unavailable for questioning before the House Un-American Affairs Committee.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent JOHN T. HILSBOS, New York City,
6/3/47.

DETAILS:

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Re: CEDRIC BELFRAGE

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE and MICHAEL M. O'ROURKE on June 2 and June 3, 1947:

CEDRIC BELFRAGE was interviewed at his home on Finney Farm, Croton of the Hudson, New York, on June 3, 1947, at which time he typed out a four page statement on his own typewriter. The original of this statement is being retained in this file, and the statement is set out as follows:

"June 3 1947.

"My name is Cedric Belfrage, residing at Finney Farm, Croton on Hudson, New York. I wish to make the following voluntary statement to Michael M. O'Rourke and Lawrence W. Spillane who have identified themselves to be special agents of the F.B.I. No threats, promises or use of force have been used against me in making this statement, and I realize that this statement may be used in a court of law.

"I first met V.J. Jerome about 1937 in Hollywood, California, I believe at a semi-social gathering in aid of Republican Spain. I moved to New York City in 1941 and during that year I became employed at the British Security Co-Ordination office at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. I was principally employed in co-ordinating intelligence information about international affairs in liaison with OSS and to a less extent the FBI. I worked for B.S.C. until the end of 1943.

"During 1942 V.J. Jerome called me on the telephone at my home, at which time I resided on Netherland Avenue, N.Y. City. I assume that Jerome had learned through one of his contacts in Los Angeles that I was in New York and was working for British Security Co-Ordination. He reminded me of our meeting in Hollywood and said he would like to see me and my wife. At that time a luncheon date was arranged in the vicinity of Communist Party headquarters where Jerome is employed. Jerome asked me what I knew about the relationships with Russia in connection with the second front. We talked about the general international situation.

"During 1942 and 1943 I met Jerome on eight or nine occasions, usually for lunch. The only direct interest I had in common with Jerome was the People's Institute of Applied Religion, an organization concerning which I have written a book, and in which Jerome expressed some interest. However it was considered useful by B.S.C. for its employees to keep up

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"whatever contacts they had which might produce information of value. I decided to see Jerome from time to time with a view to finding out what I could about Communist and Russian policies.

"During these eight or nine meetings with Jerome he asked me a number of questions mainly relative to the policies toward Russia and the prospect of a second front. I was not in a position to tell him anything about this but I suggested that I might be able to supply some information on other subjects. My thought was to tell him certain things of a really trifling nature from the point of view of British and American interests, hoping in this way to get from him some more valuable information from the Communist side. I supplied him with information about Scotland Yard surveillances and also with some documents relative to the Vichy Government in France, which were of a highly confidential nature with respect to their origin but which contained information of no value whatever. In the course of our conversations Jerome took notes on the information concerning the above-mentioned items.

"Somewhere about the middle of the period during which I was meeting Jerome, Claude Williams came into New York and I learned that he was going to see Earl Browder. I was interested to meet Browder and suggested that I should go along. I went to an apartment in Greenwich Village where two (possibly three) others were present in addition to Browder, none of whom I knew. There was a discussion going on when we entered and the introductions were very perfunctory, and I paid little attention to the others. Browder spoke almost continuously during the hour or so I was there, analyzing the world situation as he saw it. I recall that one of the others present was a man whom I remember as a little man. I cannot clearly remember his face but I have been shown two photos of him which I would say may well be the man present on that occasion. The photograph shown to me is that of Jacob Golos, according to Messrs O'Rourke and Spillane.

"On four or five occasions when I was with Jerome, other men came to the table and spoke with us or were accompanying Jerome. I assumed that they were all Communist Party officials since we were in places frequented by them or at least near to their office. None of them was known to me and I did not catch their names if these were stated, but I do not think they were. It is quite possible that one of the men mentioned above may have been present with Browder at the time of my visit. I did not pay much attention to Jerome's friends as I was not interested in getting information on the inner set-up of the American Communist Party but purely in international affairs and information.

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"Later in 1943 I came to the conclusion that my meetings with Jerome were of no particular value; in fact he had always continued to talk in a general manner and had given me no information of value to B.S.C. I remained on perfectly friendly terms with him and he telephoned to suggest a meeting between his family and my own, but I was working at very high pressure, Sundays included, and there would not have been enough point in this meeting to make it worth while to give the time. I think that Jerome called me either once or twice more, suggesting that we get together, but I told him how busy I was and put the matter off. Finally he stopped telephoning.

"In 1944 I went overseas and joined the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF. I returned to the United States at the end of 1945. I met Jerome in December 1945 at a convention of the People's Institute of Applied Religion in New York, where he had been invited to take part in a discussion. Claude Williams later wrote to tell me that Jerome was interested to know more about the P.I.A.R. I met Jerome a few weeks later in a cafe on Lafayette Street in order to tell him whatever he wanted to know about the P.I.A.R. I assume that he wanted to find out whether it was an organization with which Communists should be instructed to co-operate. In the same connection I also met Jerome at lunch at which Joseph North was present.

✓ "In the spring or early summer of 1946, when Claude Williams and Donald West were in New York, I accompanied them on a visit to Earl Browder in his office on 42nd Street. Williams said he was going to see Browder to find out what he had to say relative to his recent expulsion from the Communist Party and to the general situation. I had heard of this matter while overseas and was also interested to hear what Browder had to say.

"This statement, consisting of this and three other pages, was typed by me and is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ Cedric Belfrage

"Witnesses:

Lawrence W. Spillane, Special Agent, FBI, N.Y.C.

Michael M. O'Rourke " " " " "

BELFRAGE further stated that he was born at London, England, on November 8, 1904, and he was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England. He said he entered the U. S. in 1926 at New York City and in 1927

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he went to Los Angeles, California, where he worked as a free lance writer, mostly in Hollywood. BELFRAGE stated he has been a free lance writer during the greater part of his life, and the only times he was actually employed was with the British Security Coordination Office, 630 - 5th Avenue, New York City, from 1941-1943 and with the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF in Germany from 1944-1945.

BELFRAGE further stated that on his first contact with V. J. JEROME in New York during 1942 he was quite sure that JEROME contacted him because he was employed by B.S.C. BELFRAGE stated that he realized JEROME's main interest in him was to obtain information from the files of B.S.C.

In regard to the highly confidential document relative to the Vichy government in France, BELFRAGE stated that he recalled giving V. J. JEROME several telegrams which had been sent from LAVAL's Vichy government in France to the Vichy Embassy in Washington, D. C. He indicated that the British government obtained these documents and inasmuch as they had been sent through the diplomatic pouch BELFRAGE did not want to have the full details of such a transaction in a signed statement. He stated that a violation of this kind on his part would subject him to a fine of 10,000 pounds and 5 years in jail inasmuch as he violated his oath under the British Secrets Act which he took prior to his employment with the B.S.C. BELFRAGE stated that he would testify under oath that he furnished such highly confidential documents to V. J. JEROME. He said that he would be willing to state that these telegrams which he obtained from the confidential files of the B.S.C. were given to V. J. JEROME.

BELFRAGE expressed a willingness and a desire to cooperate in any investigation conducted by any U. S. Government agency. He stated that all his life he had advocated both in England and in the U. S. friendly relations with Russia. He continued that he has made this a matter of record in his various writings on the subject and in his book on CLAUDE WILLIAMS. BELFRAGE said that he is not a member of the Communist Party but that he has been asked on several occasions to become a member. He said that he is interested in Communism from an intellectual standpoint. He said that his interest is somewhat academic and he does not in any way advocate its application here or in any other country but that he advocates friendly and close relations with Russia.

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Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
(HARRY GOLD)

The following investigation concerning the activities of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and HARRY GOLD was conducted on May 29, 1947, by Special Agents DONALD E. SHANNON and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN:

On May 29, 1947, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was interviewed in his office, Room 1212, 2948 - 41st Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y. BROTHMAN was first questioned regarding his submitting information or furnishing blue prints to any individuals who might have connections with a foreign government. BROTHMAN stated that he had furnished blue prints to a number of individuals, and it was a common practice in the engineering field to submit blue prints to certain individuals who might possibly be in a position to obtain contracts for a firm.

BROTHMAN was then specifically questioned as to whether or not he had been acquainted with an individual by the name of JACOB GOLOS. BROTHMAN stated that he could not recall this name, and a picture of GOLOS was exhibited to him. BROTHMAN denied knowing GOLOS at this time. Thereupon a picture of informant GREGORY was exhibited to BROTHMAN. BROTHMAN identified GREGORY as an individual whom he knew as "HELEN." BROTHMAN was thereupon vigorously questioned as to his acquaintanceship with HELEN. He then admitted that he did recognize the photograph of GOLOS but was unable to state the name of this individual. BROTHMAN then related the following concerning his knowledge of JACOB GOLOS and HELEN:

According to BROTHMAN, sometime in 1938 or 1939 an individual came to him at his office at 114 East 32nd Street, at which time BROTHMAN was operating a firm under the name of the REPUBLIC CHEMICAL MACHINERY COMPANY, which company was associated with the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. This individual told BROTHMAN that he had contacts with the Russian government and that he was in a position to get contracts from the Russian government for BROTHMAN, if BROTHMAN would turn over to him blue prints of certain products BROTHMAN was working on at that time. BROTHMAN stated that the blue prints were his own property and they were for the most part blue prints of shafts, vats, and other equipment necessary in the operation of a plant manufacturing chemicals.

According to BROTHMAN, GOLOS visited his office on several occasions and sometime following his original visit he introduced him to an individual known only as HELEN. BROTHMAN stated that he was under the

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impression that HELEN was secretary to GOLOS. GOLOS advised BROTHMAN that HELEN would in the future obtain the blue prints which he had been accustomed to turn over to GOLOS.

HELEN visited BROTHMAN's office over a dozen times during 1938-1939-1940 and sometime in 1940 HELEN stopped coming to his office and another individual named HARRY GOLD came to his office and said he represented GOLOS, the individual BROTHMAN had already identified as the man who made the original contact with him. GOLD visited BROTHMAN's office on a number of occasions during 1940 and 1941. BROTHMAN stated that GOLD at that time was living in Philadelphia and used to make the trip to New York approximately every three weeks and obtain these blue prints from BROTHMAN. He said that to the best of his recollection the last time GOLD picked up the blue prints was late in 1941 or early in 1942.

BROTHMAN was then questioned as to the whereabouts of HARRY GOLD, to which he replied that GOLD is presently employed by him as a chemist in his laboratory in Elmhurst, Long Island. BROTHMAN emphatically stated that GOLD was the last individual to pick up any blue prints or material which was to be furnished to GOLOS. He also stated that he did not know the present whereabouts of GOLOS and denied that he was ever contacted by any other individuals other than HELEN and GOLD as individuals who represented GOLOS.

BROTHMAN was questioned as to the nature of the blue prints that he had turned over to GOLOS, at which time he displayed the blue prints, copies of which he still had in his offices, and an examination of the blue prints was made and it was determined that they were all concerned with blue prints of shafts, filters, vats, and other machinery used in the manufacture of chemicals. BROTHMAN stated that some of the blue prints which he turned over to GOLOS and HELEN as well as to GOLD were returned to him, but others were retained by them. He emphatically denied that he had ever turned over any blue prints which were of a restricted or secret nature pertaining to the war effort of the U. S. or any plans which the U. S. might be concerned with at that time.

Relative to the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, BROTHMAN stated that he himself had founded the REPUBLIC CHEMICAL MACHINERY COMPANY which was set up as an engineering and designing company dealing solely with instruments and material to be used in the manufacture of chemicals. He stated that at the time he had formed the REPUBLIC CHEMICAL MACHINERY COMPANY he was associated with the HENDRICK

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY and worked with that company until 1942. BROTHMAN added that all of the blue prints which had been turned over to the individuals mentioned hereinbefore were his own personal property belonging solely to the firm that he had founded.

BROTHMAN was specifically questioned as to how he had become acquainted with JACOB GOLOS. He replied that possibly GOLOS knew of his firm through advertising in the various chemical magazines. He emphatically stated that this was the only possible way that GOLOS would get in touch with him and denied that anybody had ever sent GOLOS to him. BROTHMAN then stated that it was a common practice in the engineering field to turn over blue prints to various individuals in an effort to obtain contracts. He also stated that this was his sole purpose in turning over the blue prints to GOLOS; namely, that GOLOS had stated that he was in a position to obtain contracts from the Russian government.

The following signed statement, the original of which is being retained in this file, was obtained from BROTHMAN:

"New York, N. Y.
May 29, 1947

"I, Abraham Brothman, make the following voluntary statement to Donald E. Shannon and Francis D. O'Brien, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any nature were made to me to make this statement. I know that what I say may be used against me at any time in a court of law.

"In 1938 or 1939 a man whose name I do not recall but whose picture was shown to me today by Mr. Shannon & Mr. O'Brien, came into my office at 114 E. 32 St. where I own and operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Co. which was associated by contract with Hendrick Manufacturing Co. This man said he had contacts with the Russian government and he could get me contracts with the Russian government. I turned over several blue prints to him; these blue prints were my own for the most part and the purpose of turning them over to him was to obtain contracts. Shortly after this man came to my office a woman by the name of Helen came to my office and said she represented this man, whose picture I have identified; I believed that this woman was the secretary of the man whose picture I identified. I have identified Helen as the girl whose picture Mr. Shannon & Mr. O'Brien have shown to me. This Helen came to my office over a dozen times during 1938, 1939 & 1940. Then around 1940 another man whose name

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"is Harry Gold came to my office and he said he too represented the man whose picture I identified. Both Helen and Harry Gold would pick up blue prints from me for this man whose picture I have identified. Harry Gold is now employed by me as a chemist. The blue prints were sometimes returned by Helen and Harry Gold but not all of them. I still have the original of most of the blue prints that I turned over to them. Harry Gold made his last pick up of blue prints late in 1941 or early in 1942.

"Sometime in 1938 or 1939 I became associated with Hendricks Machinery Co. and did work with them until 1942. The blue prints were my own and not Hendricks.

"I once contacted the man whose picture I have identified at a phone listed to a Mr. Chester and the telephone exchange was Watkins to the best of my recollection. I often met this man and Helen, his Secretary at various restaurants in the mid-town area in New York City.

"I have not seen this man whose picture I identified since 1941 or 1942.

"I have read the above three page statement and it is true to the best of my recollection. I have read and signed page 1 and it is true to the best of my recollection. I have read and signed p. 2 and it is true to the best of my recollection. I now sign p. 3 and it is true to the best of my recollection.

/s/ Abraham Brothman

"Witnessed

Donald E. Shannon, Special Agent, F.B.I. NY City

Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent, F.B.I. N.Y. City"

BROTHMAN was questioned regarding his activities and contacts with the Russian government. He stated that he had submitted various contracts to the Soviet Purchasing Commission and the Amtorg Trading Corporation but that he had never obtained a contract from either of these two agencies representing the Russian government. He offered the information that he had recently obtained a contract from the Chinese government and that he had obtained this contract by the same means that he had used in obtaining all of his contracts; namely, by submitting plans and blue prints to individuals representing the Chinese government, and they had given him the contract for the development of a material which they hoped will eventually reduce the cost of manufacturing lucite.

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BROTHMAN was then specifically questioned as to whether or not he had ever been associated with the Communist Party or had attended any of the meetings or Communist affairs. BROTHMAN replied that he was a member of the Young Communist League during the time that he attended Columbia University; namely, in 1933. BROTHMAN stated that he did not attend any Communist Party meetings at the present time nor was he actively engaged in any Communist Party affairs.

BROTHMAN was then questioned as to whether or not he had ever suspected that JACOB GOLOS was engaged in espionage activities. BROTHMAN replied that during the time that the Canadian espionage case broke in Canada in 1946 in reflection he became suspicious of GOLOS and thought possibly he was engaged in the type of activity that existed in Canada.

BROTHMAN offered the information that he was a member of the Political Action Committee and had attended meetings of that organization.

Re: HARRY GOLD

The following investigation concerning HARRY GOLD was conducted by Special Agents DONALD E. SHANNON and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN on May 29, 1947:

HARRY GOLD is presently employed by A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES as a chemist. GOLD is the individual to whom ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, a subject in instant case, turned over blue prints which he had in his possession, and GOLD also is the individual who obtained these blue prints at the express direction of JACOB GOLOS, now deceased but who was an agent of the Russian government.

GOLD was interviewed on May 29, 1947, in the A. BROTHMAN ASSOCIATES Laboratory, 8503 - 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island. GOLD stated that he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland and that he came to the U. S. in 1914 with his parents, SAM GOLD and CELIA GOLD, both of whom were born in Russia. GOLD stated that his parents came to the U. S. under the name of GOLODNITSKY but changed their names at the time they were naturalized. GOLD stated that he moved to Philadelphia after a short time and attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and in 1929 he was employed by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY in their laboratories.

Subsequent to this time GOLD attended night school at the Drexell Institute in Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia University, and he shortly thereafter obtained a leave of absence from

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the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY in order to attend Xavier University at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which university he received a degree of Bachelor of Science Summa Cum Laude in June 1940. GOLD gave his address in Philadelphia as 68-23 Kindred Street where his parents presently reside. GOLD stated that he was presently renting a room at Elmhurst, Long Island, and that he commutes to Philadelphia on the week-ends. His address in Long Island was given as 4209 Hampton Street, Elmhurst. GOLD is residing with a family named PEREIRA at this address.

In the course of the interview HARRY GOLD advised that he had been employed off and on since 1929 with the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. During his employment with this company he became friendly with an individual by the name of CARTER HOODLESS whose father was an official in the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. In October 1940, GOLD advised, he attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, together with CARTER HOODLESS. At the conclusion of the meeting HOODLESS introduced him to an individual whom he recalled as JOHN GOLUSH or GOLISH (phonetic). A photograph of JACOB GOLOS was then exhibited to HARRY GOLD, and he identified this photograph as that of JOHN GOLUSH or GOLISH to whom he was introduced by CARTER HOODLESS in October 1940.

At the conclusion of this meeting at the American Chemical Society and after the introduction had taken place HARRY GOLD advised that he and GOLOS went to a restaurant on Broad Street in Philadelphia. He was unable to recall specifically the name of the restaurant but thought that it might be LEW TENDLER'S RESTAURANT. They remained at the restaurant until 2:30 a.m. In the course of their conversation GOLOS made the following proposition to HARRY GOLD. He advised him that he had some connections with some individuals in a foreign country, not naming the country, and that he had connections with an individual in New York City by the name of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and BROTHMAN was turning over to him certain blue prints which had a connection in the chemical field. GOLOS told GOLD that he had to have a recognized chemist who would go to New York City, make contact with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, obtain from him certain blue prints, and then evaluate these blue prints on a chemical basis. GOLD stated that no financial agreement was entered into but that there was an understanding that he would receive some reward for the work he was to perform.

GOLD stated that about two weeks after this meeting he telephoned ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in New York City and introduced himself to him over the telephone as a representative of JOHN GOLUSH or GOLISH and made an appointment

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to come to New York City to see BROTHMAN within a week or so. Within a week or two after this telephone call and sometime in November 1940 HARRY GOLD made his first trip to New York City where he contacted ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This meeting, according to GOLD, took place in the evening in a restaurant in the downtown section of New York City. GOLD was unable to recall the name of the restaurant. The two had dinner together and BROTHMAN turned over the blue prints to him.

GOLD stated that for the next 6 months he made visits to New York City on the average of every three weeks. All of these trips were made in the evening as HARRY GOLD stated he had to attend to his job in the daytime. He also advised that he returned to Philadelphia on the same evening that he came to New York City and that on no occasion did he stay overnight in New York City during this six months period.

During this same period he received 4 or 5 phone calls from JOHN GOLUSH or GOLISH and in all of these telephone calls GOLUSH would state that they would have to get together very shortly for a meeting, which meeting, according to GOLD, never took place. The last phone call from GOLUSH or GOLISH was made in May 1941. No further word was heard from him, according to GOLD.

GOLD stated that after his second or third trip to New York City and the phone calls from GOLUSH or GOLISH he felt that there was nothing to the proposition and he became more or less disinterested in it. However, in the meantime he and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had become quite friendly and ABRAHAM BROTHMAN exhibited an interest in HARRY GOLD's career as a chemist. In this regard, GOLD stated that BROTHMAN gave him several odd jobs to perform in his capacity as a chemist and that he paid him for this work. It was through this contact, according to HARRY GOLD, that he subsequently became employed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN in February 1946. GOLD stated that ever since 1941 ABRAHAM BROTHMAN had been interested in having him come with his organization on a full-time basis, but it was not until February 1946 that he could see his way clear to accept such employment.

HARRY GOLD was questioned very closely as to any financial arrangements that had been entered into between GOLUSH or GOLISH and him. He stated that he did not receive one cent from him and that he had only seen GOLUSH on the one occasion in October 1940. He was then asked who paid his fare for these trips he made every three weeks for a six months period from Philadelphia to New York and return. He stated that he himself stood the expenses for the first two trips and that after that and after he became friendly with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, BROTHMAN would give him a \$5 bill to sustain the expenses of his trips to New York and return.

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A signed statement, the original of which is being retained in this file, was obtained from HARRY GOLD in the course of the interview and is set out as follows:

"Queens, N. Y. City
May 29, 1947

"I, Harry Gold, residing at 68-23 Kindred St., Phila, Pa make the following voluntary statement to Francis D. O'Brien and Donald E. Shannon whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any nature were made to me to make this statement. I know that anything I state may be used against me at any time in a court of law.

"In Oct. 1940 I was introduced to a man by the name of John Golush or Golish by Carter Hoodless, who was a good friend of mine. The introduction took place at a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute in Phila., Pa. After the meeting Golish or Golush and myself went to a restaurant on Broad Street where we remained until 2:30 A.M. On this occasion Golish or Golush made the following proposition to me; that I was to telephone Abe Brothman, a Chemical Engineer in N. Y. City and to make an appointment to see him; that I was to discuss two chemical processes with him and to obtain blue prints from him which I was to evaluate against the chemical soundness of the process. The two chemical processes were Phenol Formaldehyde resins and Urea Formaldehyde resins. About one week after this meeting with Golush or Golish I telephoned Brothman in N. Y. City and made an appointment to see him in about two weeks. I saw Brothman the first time in November 1940 and obtained the blue prints; this meeting was in the evening and took place in N. Y. City in a restaurant in the downtown section. Brothman had the blue prints with him; we had dinner together and turned over the blue prints to me. For the next six months I made trips to N. Y. City on the average of every three weeks and on each occasion Brothman met me and we would have dinner together and Brothman would turn over more blue prints to me. I kept these blue prints in my home in Phila. and I never did turn them over to Golish or Golush. I received four or five telephone calls from Golish or Golush in regard to seeing him but he kept telling me we would get together but no definite meeting was ever made. The last time I heard from Golush or Golish was by telephone in May or June of 1941. I never heard from him again. The plans and blue prints were useless to me and I have discarded most of them. Carter Hoodless who introduced me to Golish or Golush died in July 1942 in Phila., Pa.

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"I have read the above three page statement and it is true. I have read and signed page 1 and it is true. I have read and signed p. 2 and it is true. I now sign p. 3 having read it and it is true.

/s/ Harry Gold

"Witnessed

Donald E. Shannon, Special Agent, F.B.I. NY City

Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent, F.B.I. N.Y. City"

The following is a description of HARRY GOLD as obtained from observation and interview:

Name	HARRY GOLD
Age	36
Born	December 12, 1910 Switzerland
Residence	68-23 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Height	5' 6"
Weight	180 lbs.
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown, wavy
Build	Short and fat
Characteristics	Round, full face, prominent protrusion of eyes

GOLD stated that he was a naturalized United States citizen by deviation through his parents.

Photo of HARRY GOLD shown to informant GREGORY by Special Agent J. M. KELLY, but she was unable to identify it as an individual whom she knew at any time.

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The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia, Pa., contain a death certificate for CARTER HOODLESS indicating that he died on July 2, 1942, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia. HOODLESS was born June 26, 1908 in Mississippi and his residence at the time of his death was 6421 Overbrook Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was divorced. His father, CHARLES R. HOODLESS, was born in England and his mother, LENORE CARTER HOODLESS, was born in Ohio. Cause of death was cancer.

Mr. R. P. SMITH, Personnel Director, PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, Delaware Avenue and Shackamaxon Street, Philadelphia, furnished a record of HOODLESS' employment with that company. This record also shows his date of birth as June 26, 1908, in Mississippi and indicates that he was employed during the summer months each year from 1924 through 1927. He was permanently employed from October 19, 1932 when he received a position in the alcohol plant then being run by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. On October 19, 1941 he was transferred to the SIBONEY DISTILLERY CORPORATION, a subsidiary of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, as a foreman, where he remained until his death on July 2, 1942.

Mr. SMITH stated that he was well acquainted with CARTER HOODLESS, who was the son of CHARLES HOODLESS, formerly plant superintendent of the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY, who is now deceased. SMITH stated that CARTER HOODLESS was wild and irresponsible. His father was continually putting him to work in various departments in the plant in the hope of settling him down and at times paid him out of his own pocket. Mr. SMITH stated that HOODLESS had received some chemical education but was by no means a qualified chemist. He stated that HOODLESS had a wide range of acquaintances from all classes of society. SMITH does not believe that HOODLESS was disloyal to the United States and does not think that he would be engaged in anything that would injure this country. He stated that HOODLESS was quite friendly with HARRY GOLD, and that GOLD's chemical knowledge and his willingness to assist HOODLESS was the only thing that enables HOODLESS to keep his position as foreman in the distillery.

Mr. SMITH also furnished the personnel record of HARRY GOLD from which the following information was obtained. GOLD was born in Switzerland December 12, 1910 and is a naturalized American citizen. He was first hired by the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY on January 2, 1929 as an assistant chemist and remained in that position until August 31, 1930, when he left of his own accord. He was re-hired on April 25, 1932 and was laid off by the company because of lack of work on December 15, 1932. During this time GOLD worked as a chemist on the production of carbon dioxide gas. He was again hired

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on September 18, 1933 as a laboratory assistant and remained in that position until September 15, 1938, when he again left of his own accord. On July 1, 1940 he was re-hired as a chemist in the alcohol plant and remained in this job until February 1, 1946, when the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY sold its alcohol making equipment and discontinued the operation.

Mr. SMITH stated that he knew GOLD well while he was employed at the PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. SMITH stated that when GOLD was first hired he was a conscientious worker. During the course of his employment he attended school and also continued his education during the periods when he was employed by the company. SMITH stated that he believes GOLD, at least during part of the time between his periods of employment, was attending college. He stated that HARRY GOLD is an intelligent, shrewd man, but that his work as a chemist during the latter part of his employment was not completely satisfactory, as he required a great deal of supervision.

SMITH stated that GOLD and HOODLESS became friendly when they worked together as young men, and that during the time they both worked in the laboratory at the alcohol plant GOLD's knowledge of chemistry and his assistance to HOODLESS placed CARTER HOODLESS under some obligation to him. SMITH stated that he knew nothing of GOLD's activities outside the plant and that he never suspected GOLD of being connected with any organizations that might be considered subversive.

It is noted that the personnel file of HARRY GOLD indicates that he was given an occupational deferment from Selective Service Board No. 65, Philadelphia, on May 3, 1945, at the request of PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR COMPANY. According to personnel records, GOLD has also worked for the following companies, dates of employment not given: THE HOBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jersey City, N.J., employed for nine months; THE MOORMEIR DAIRY COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio, one year.

On May 31, 1947, Special Agents WILLIAM B. WELTE and FRED C. BIRKBY contacted the home of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of interviewing GOLD's parents along the lines set out in referenced teletype. HARRY GOLD was present at his home, having arrived during the early morning of May 31, 1947, from New York City. It was noted that GOLD's parents are elderly and speak English with difficulty. They appeared to have no detailed knowledge of their son's activities and immediately called HARRY GOLD to speak to the agents. No attempt was made to interview GOLD's parents in detail.

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HARRY GOLD appeared cooperative and looked through his personal effects, which he stores at his parents' home, to determine whether any of the blue prints mentioned in referenced teletype were still in existence. He was unable to locate any such blue prints. During the time he was making the search GOLD spoke of his connections with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, stating that BROTHMAN is in financial difficulties and has been unable to meet his payroll on one or two recent occasions. GOLD appeared to have considerable respect for BROTHMAN's ability as a designer of chemical processes. He stated that BROTHMAN could be described as a genius, without exaggeration. It also appeared that GOLD is loyal to BROTHMAN as his employer.

GOLD stated that the blue prints in question contained nothing extraordinary but that the reason he had previously believed some of the blue prints might still be in his possession was that one of them contained a design for a machine used in making a common plastic which was an unusually good design. GOLD stated that he was convinced that the blue prints had been destroyed in 1944 when his family moved to their present residence.

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Re: RAY ELSON

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent James R. Shinnars:

On the morning of June 2, 1947 Mrs. RAY ELSON was approached by Special Agents R. F. X. O'Keefe and J. R. Shinnars as she departed from her apartment at 161 West 16th Street and she voluntarily came to the New York Office for an interview which will be set out below. Mrs. ELSON was obviously upset and highly nervous during the interview and displayed strain when pressed for details.

Mrs. ELSON stated that she was employed by the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION, New York City, from April 1, 1945 to October 15, 1945. She said that when she assumed her employment with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION it was accepted by her on the basis that it would be permanent in nature because of the understanding she was given that GREGORY would be retiring from active role in the firm. Mrs. ELSON said that GREGORY was leaving because of ill health but prior to her departure she prepared Mrs. ELSON for approximately one month in the administrative procedures connected with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION.

Mrs. ELSON said that when GREGORY reappeared on the scene in October, 1945, and was going to be accepted back into the firm, she felt that she could not get along with GREGORY because of conflicting ideas and personalities. Mrs. ELSON stated that this was the sole basis of her retiring from the organization on October 15, 1945.

When she accepted the position, Mrs. ELSON stated that she thought it was an excellent opportunity for a permanent position particularly in view of the fact that it may have provided an opening for her husband when he returned from the armed forces.

When questioned concerning the opening phases of her being contacted for employment with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION, ELSON was vague and evasive. She said that she was contacted telephonically by an individual who was later identified as "JACK" who told Mrs. ELSON that she was referred to him by another individual whom ELSON refused to identify. ELSON said that at the time she was telephonically contacted she expressed great interest at the possibilities of obtaining such a position because of the financial attractiveness it presented to her.

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ELSON said that shortly prior to her entering the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION she was invited by "JACK" to meet with him and GREGORY at a prearranged location. ELSON did not recall the location of this meeting but when reminded and pressed for details, she admitted that it took place at the Buckingham Hotel, 57th Street and Avenue of the Americas, New York City.

Concerning the proceedings at the meeting, ELSON said as far as she could recall most of the conference dealt with social problems among the three individuals present and the remainder of the discussion was devoted to ELSON's taking over GREGORY's position in the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION.

When the unusual circumstances surrounding the above meeting with JACK were brought to ELSON's attention, that is, a strange man telephonically contacting her and offering her a position and then arranging a meeting in which she never bothered to find out the background or identity of the individual, ELSON nervously admitted that the procedure was "bizarre" in essence but said that she did not know the identity of the individual whom she reluctantly admitted to be "JACK". After considerable questioning on the above situation, ELSON admitted this individual's name was "JACK" but added that she was unable to give any further data regarding his interest in the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION.

ELSON stated she did not believe that "JACK" possessed any particular foreign accent and to the best of her recollection she said he did not have any outstanding characteristics by which she could identify him with any particular trade or foreign association. She said that he was not what would be termed "attractive", but in attempting to formulate a description, ELSON stated she could not offer exact data as to her impressions. She said that she recalled that he was a very average dresser, approximately 5' 11" in height, and approximately 170 pounds. ELSON could not recall the color of his hair but pointed out that she was sure he was not bald headed. Mrs. ELSON stated that "JACK" definitely did not impress her as being the diplomatic type.

ELSON pointed out that it is her policy that when she meets individuals she does not try to categorize them by their foreign background or any outstanding phases of their character. She said that she believes in taking people as they are and letting it go at that.

ELSON said that following the meeting at the Buckingham Hotel, she was contacted by "JACK" on two occasions telephonically. She said that

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on each occasion that she was contacted by "JACK" a meeting location was arranged and ELSON said that the only thing that transpired at these meetings was that "JACK" would make inquiry regarding her progress with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION.

ELSON said that at no time did she have any idea how she would get in touch with "JACK" should a situation arise where she would need his advice immediately. ELSON said that she never anticipated any such move whereby an emergency could arise where it would be necessary to obtain the service of "JACK".

ELSON said that she knew the identity of the individual who recommended her to "JACK" but she refused to disclose his identity because she felt it would be unfair to expose this individual without proper consultation and consideration. She admitted the possibility was very good that she was recommended for this position to the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION because of her Communist Party affiliations. When questioned concerning the exact capacity that "JACK" had with the United States Shipping and Service Corporation, ELSON stated that during her entire employment with the firm she never saw "JACK" in the offices of the firm and to the best of her knowledge he had no connection whatsoever with the administrative procedures.

Regarding her work at the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION, ELSON said that she was primarily concerned with keeping abreast with the changing commercial trends in Russia and the United States regarding the shipment of packages to Russia. She said that the processes of getting parcels to Russia were very tedious because of the poor administration and policies of the Russian Government.

She said that while she was at the firm she had very little contact with Colonel REYNOLDS, President of the firm, because he was serving in the armed forces at that time. She said that towards the end of her term at the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION she was busily engaged in negotiating a new contract for the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION with the Russian Government which negotiations were handled with In-Tourist the Russian counterpart of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION in Moscow. This latter firm in turn was carrying on negotiations with World-Tourist in Moscow according to Mrs. ELSON. Mrs. ELSON said that all negotiations on this matter were transacted by cable and letter which she stated was a very slow and tedious process. Mrs. ELSON stated that at no time during these negotiations were there any conferences or contacts made by any individuals on this matter in the United States.

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Prior to Mrs. ELSON's actual entry into the service of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION she said that the problem of stock purchases on the part of Mrs. ELSON was raised in conferences with GREGORY and "JACK". She said that it was her understanding that she would be allowed to purchase certain stock held by Colonel JOHN REYNOLDS and his wife, but that actual negotiations regarding this transaction were very slow in taking place.

When pressed for details on this matter, Mrs. ELSON admitted that she attended a meeting at the home of FREDERICK V. FIELD, 16 West 12th Street, at which time Colonel JOHN REYNOLDS, GREGORY, Mrs. ELSON, and EARL BROWDER were present. Mrs. ELSON did not voluntarily admit the presence of EARL BROWDER at this meeting until questioned at great length regarding his possibilities of being there. Mrs. ELSON stated that she knew prior to the meeting that BROWDER was going to be present at the meeting and stated that she was not surprised at this event because it had been known to her that Colonel JOHN REYNOLDS and EARL BROWDER had been friends. She stated that it was her opinion that the reason that BROWDER was present at this meeting was more or less to obtain advice on the part of Colonel REYNOLDS from BROWDER on the matters that may have been brought up.

Mrs. ELSON denied that EARL BROWDER had anything to say regarding whether or not she would purchase any of the stock of Colonel REYNOLDS and his wife. Mrs. ELSON stated that this meeting at the home of FREDERICK V. FIELD was the first time that she had ever met BROWDER and she stated that she has not seen him since that date.

Mrs. ELSON stated that after "JACK" had ceased contacting her, she was not contacted by any other individual under circumstance which she would parallel to that of her previous relationship with "JACK". She stated that she did not make any inquiry as to the whereabouts of "JACK" after he had failed to contact her for a period of time and she said that she expressed no alarm at such a problem. Mrs. ELSON denied that she ever arranged any clandestine meetings of any nature for GREGORY or any other individuals who may have been affiliated with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION or the Communist Party.

ELSON also denied that she had ever done courier work for the Communist Party. She said that she was a member of the Communist Party for over ten years and described her activities as "rank and file". Mrs. ELSON stated that her activities in the Party consisted of nothing more than handing out leaflets on the street corner and at Party meetings.

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Mrs. ELSON stated that there was nothing unusual about the idea that she ceased active participation in Communist Party activities during her actual employment with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION. She said that as far as she was concerned this situation could parallel that of any individual's activity in any organization in which they will cease activity for a period of time for no given reason. She said that it just so happened that during her employment with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION that she was kept very busy learning the administrative procedures of the office and she did not have an opportunity or time to give to active Communist Party work. She stated that she has been attending meetings of the Communist Party during recent months but denied that her husband, JOSEPH ELSON, was a member of the Communist Party.

It may be pointed out that at several stages during the interview Mrs. ELSON flatly refused to answer questions propounded by the interviewing Agents and admitted at the conclusion of the interview that she had withheld information and that on several other phases she had told half truths and outright lies. She stated that she did not wish to continue the interview until after she had an opportunity to speak to her attorney at the Civil Rights Congress, 205 East 42nd Street, where she is employed there with her husband.

Mrs. ELSON telephonically contacted the writer on June 3, 1947 and stated that upon the advice of her attorney it would not be necessary for her to continue with any future interviews on this matter.

The photographs of various individuals believed to be connected with the instant investigation were displayed to Mrs. ELSON and the only identification that she would make was that of Dr. A. B. WEINSTEIN her family dentist on East 53rd Street, New York City. She would not identify the photograph of JACOB GOLOS or A. B. GROMOV. She stated that her only contact with any Russian Consular officials was concerning matters of business regarding new policies relating to the UNITED STATES SHIPPING AND SERVICE CORPORATION.

Mrs. ELSON refused to give a signed statement to the interviewing Agents because she said that like previous matters in this case upon which she had come to realize were very serious she would find it necessary to discuss the matter with legal counsel before permitting herself to make such a statement. The interview, which was 2½ hours in length, was concluded at Mrs. ELSON's request because she had to return to her employment at 205 East 42nd Street.

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MICHAEL ENDELMAN, was

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents John Henry Doyle and John J. Danahy:

On June 2, 1947 at about 8:20 A.M. Special Agents John Henry Doyle and John J. Danahy noted subject ENDELMAN leave his home at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City. He was approached by the reporting Agents, who advised him that they desired to interview him concerning a particular matter. ENDELMAN indicated that his room was in disarray and the reporting Agents suggested that the interview be conducted at the New York Office, to which suggestion ENDELMAN graciously agreed, stating only that he wished to notify friends who drove him to Lake Success where he is presently employed.

Accordingly, he was driven to Second Avenue and 79th Street, where he told friends he would not be able to proceed to work at the United Nations that day and reporting Agents and subject ENDELMAN proceeded to the New York Office, arriving at Room 229 in the Federal Courthouse at 8:50 A.M.

ENDELMAN was questioned as to background information, which is being set forth later in this report. He was shown photographs of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY taken in the New York Office in the Fall of 1945. After studying the photos for some minutes he stated that he could not identify the woman; however, as soon as he was given the name ELIZABETH BENTLEY he stated that he knew her and would never recognize her from the photographs. It is noted at this point that at the end of the interview he reiterated that he would never be able to recognize ELIZABETH BENTLEY from the photographs shown by reporting Agents.

ENDELMAN stated that he met this woman through JOSEPH ECKHART in January, 1938 and that ECKHART told him that BENTLEY was one of his girl friends of whom he had about six or eight, and that he had had intimate relations with her on numerous occasions. ENDELMAN executed a signed statement which is being set forth herewith, which deals with the ECKHART-BENTLEY-ENDELMAN alliance:

"New York, N.Y.
June 2, 1947

"I, MICHAEL ENDELMAN, who is also known as Michael Nicholas Delman, make the following voluntary statement to John J. Danahy and John Henry Doyle, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats, promises or duress of any sort has been used to induce me to make this statement and I realize that it may be used against me.

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"I was born May 5, 1907 at Dresden, Germany. I am a Polish citizen since 1918. I first entered the United States in August of 1936 thru the Port of New York aboard the QUEEN MARY, on a visitors visa for the purpose of covering the National elections in the United States for the Polish newspaper KURJER PORANNY of Warsaw. In June of 1937, desiring to enter the United States as an immigrant and reside here permanently, and having passed preliminary examination by the U. S. Consul at Havana, Cuba, I proceeded to Havana so as to reenter the United States under the quota. I reentered the United States on July 20, 1937 through New York and was issued a certificate of arrival and I filed a Declaration of Intention on March 1, 1938 in the Supreme Court, Westchester County, White Plains, N. Y.

"To the best of my recollection, in the Fall of 1937, while I was residing at the HOTEL PARIS, 97 St. & West End Ave., I made the acquaintance of JOSEPH ECKHART, also a tenant at the hotel. I believe that I probably met him in the hotel pool, restaurant, bar or other public room and I am certain the meeting was purely casual & not planned or directed. I believe JOSEPH ECKHART to have been a native of Germany and engaged in some manner in the chemical & machine business. With the hopes of obtaining translation assignments from ECKHART, I continued my friendship with him until his stated departure from the United States about the end of January 1938. Just prior to his departure I purchased an auto, a 1935 Packard Sedan, serial #8032115, motor #389488 from ECKHART. The title to this car was held by the ARIENA TOWERS DEVELOPING CO. of Franklin Turnpike, Ramsey, N. J. and my bill of sale was signed by JOSEPH De WYCKOFF, president of the ARIENA TOWERS DEVELOPING CO. on Jan. 18, 1938. I am exhibiting bill of sale #212031 of the State of New Jersey Dept. of Motor Vehicles dated 10/22/35 signed by Agent R. KUSER, N. Y. 1., GIMBEL BROS., NYC. and Assignment of Bill of Sale #B-351,273 signed by JOSEPH De WYCKOFF dated 1/18/38, to refresh my memory in this matter.

"During my acquaintance with JOSEPH ECKHART, I made several trips with him to Asbury Park, N.J. for reasons which he stated were business in nature. On each occasion, upon arrival at Asbury Park, we would park near the boardwalk and he would leave me with the explanation that he had an appointment for an hour or two and would meet me at that time at our parking space. I also recall that on one occasion we dined at a French restaurant in the vicinity of lower Fifth Ave. and Washington Square and at this time we were joined by a friend of ECKHARTS named SHAPIRO, whose first name I cannot recall.

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"About a month prior to his departure, JOSEPH ECKHART introduced me to a woman who I know as ELIZABETH BENTLEY. I recall that at the time I met Miss BENTLEY, she was residing between Broadway and West End Ave. in the upper eighties or nineties. I was aware that ELIZABETH BENTLEY was JOSEPH ECKHART's girl friend and upon his departure from the United States he asked me to look after her.

"After ECKHART'S stated departure from the United States about January 1938, I contacted ELIZABETH BENTLEY and for a period of several months until my own departure for Europe in April of 1938, I met her for social purposes and saw her a maximum of ten times. During this time one of Miss BENTLEY's topics of conversation was concerned with her anti-fascist activities in Italy and she indicated to me that she had been expelled from Italy for these activities. I believe that I may have mentioned to Miss BENTLEY that I too had exposed myself to possible reprisals in Germany for aiding oppressed people in escaping from that country and had gone to that country at considerable risk but at no time did I state to ELIZABETH BENTLEY that I was a member of an organization 'similar to the Catholic Church except that if you left the Catholic Church you only lost your soul.' I state herein that I made neither this or any similar statement to her nor have I ever been a member of any secret organization either political or national in nature.

"I last saw ELIZABETH BENTLEY just prior to my departure for Europe in April of 1938 and I recall that I received a letter from her while I was in Paris, in which letter she advised me that she was employed at the Italian Library of Information and she enclosed a clipping concerning Capt. UGO V. d'ANNUNZIO which I am turning over to Agents Danahy & Doyle. I cannot recall the contents of the letter and I am certain that if Miss BENTLEY, in this letter, proposed to furnish information to me which she could obtain through her position, I did not recognize this proposal. I recall answering the above correspondence with Miss BENTLEY but thereafter our correspondence ceased and I have had no contact with Miss BENTLEY either personal or through correspondence since that time. After returning to the United States in May of 1939 I made several attempts to locate Miss BENTLEY through her place of employment, past addresses, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, and the organization 'DESCENDENTS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION' but was unsuccessful.

"Since JOSEPH ECKHART'S alleged departure from the United States I have never heard from him nor seen him and I have no knowledge of his

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"present whereabouts or his whereabouts in this intervening period. Further, I have never performed any services for ECKHART other than operating his car for him on the previously described trips to Asbury Park. The only services which ECKHART proposed that I perform for him consisted of preparing translations of pamphlets on chemistry, which proposition never materialized.

"I hereby deny that I have ever engaged in any activities inimical to the welfare of the United States nor have I ever been approached by anyone who suggested that I perform such activities. I have never been a member or supporter of the Communist Party nor have I ever acted or been approached to act as an agent of a foreign government.

"I have read the above statement consisting of approximately six and one half pages and I affirm it to be the truth. I am affixing my signature below and initialing all pages and corrections.

"(signed) MICHAEL N. DELMAN

"Witnessed:

New York, NY. June 2, 1947.

John J. Danahy, F.B.I., New York, NY

John Henry Doyle F.B.I. N.Y., N.Y. "

In addition to the above mentioned information the following was developed by interview by reporting Agents.

Photographs of JACOB GOLOS were shown to ENDELMAN, but he said definitely that he could not identify him at all and that if he had ever seen GOLOS he would recognize him because of his peculiar features. He was further shown pictures of New York subjects:

THEODORE BAUMGOLD
CEDRIC BELFRAGE
MARY BELFRAGE
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
EARL BROWDER
LAUCHLIN CURRIE
JOSEPH ELSON
RAY ELSON
MAURICE HALPERIN
ALBERT KAHN

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NATHAN KATZ
ALEXANDER KORAL
JULES KORCHIEN
FERRUCCIO MARINI
OLGA PRAVDINA
VLADIMIR PRAVDIN
HELEN G. SCOTT-KEENAN
PETER RHODES
PAULINE ROGERS
URSULA WASSERMAN
ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN
P. BERNARD NORTMAN
ANATOLE VOLKOV
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
ANATOLI GROMOV

It is noted that ENDELMAN denied knowing any of the above mentioned subjects, but admitted having attended meetings at which EARL BROWDER spoke and admitted being told by several individuals high in OWI in Washington, D. C. to contact URSULA WASSERMAN, who was extremely able in placing individuals in positions. He further said that he partially recognized the photograph of HELEN G. SCOTT-KEENAN.

In explanation of the fact that he had seen BROWDER and attended lectures by him, he stated that he had also seen FRITZ KUHN and attended lectures by him approximately the same number of times. Regarding SCOTT-KEENAN, whose address was given as 25 West 89th Street, New York City, and employment as United Nations, Lake Success, New York, he stated that he might have recognized her through his home neighborhood at 49 West 83rd Street or through employment at United Nations.

ENDELMAN stated that ECKHART had been extremely friendly with him at all times after their first meeting and that inasmuch as they are both about the same age and ECKHART always seemed to be quite flush with money and also had promised ENDELMAN a job acting as a translator for him in his chemical business, he associated with him very closely on all occasions from their first meeting until ECKHART's stated departure in January, 1938.

ENDELMAN further stated that ECKHART had told him that ELIZABETH BENTLEY was just one of his girl friends and on the parting date, which was

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about the 18th of January, 1938, the date of the purchase of ECKHART's car by ENDELMAN, ECKHART told ENDELMAN to take good care of BENTLEY and he smiled. ENDELMAN was questioned as to the identity of ECKHART's other girl friends, but stated that he could not recall their names, although he had met several of them. ENDELMAN stated then that shortly after ECKHART's stated departure he took ECKHART's place with BENTLEY as her lover and admitted meeting her about 10 times between January, 1938 and his departure from the country in April, 1938.

ENDELMAN recalled that he visited BENTLEY first at an address in the upper 80's or lower 90's between Riverside Drive and Broadway and later at her residence, which he recalls was located on the corner of 113th Street and Broadway. ENDELMAN admitted having intimate relations with ELIZABETH BENTLEY on practically every occasion he met her, namely about 10 times; however, he denied ever staying the entire night with her. He stated that he further tried to contact her on numerous occasions and in answer to his proposals for a date she replied that she was leaving to visit relatives in Virginia. She had admitted on numerous occasions that these relatives had an estate where she usually went horseback riding.

When questioned as to the use of the name MARCEL, ENDELMAN at first did not recall ever having used the name, but after recognizing the name BENTLEY he then said that he might have used another name and later in the interview he said he could almost positively state that he had used the name MARCEL in corresponding with her or contacting her on any occasion. The reason for the use of this name was that he had been told prior to his trip to this country that to become a citizen one must be above suspicion, especially on moral grounds, otherwise one would be deported and deprived of any chance to obtain American citizenship and this was the reason he used the pseudonym MARCEL. He said he had probably used the name MARCEL because that was the name of his brother-in-law, who was also a very dear friend and at that time recently deceased.

When questioned as to his discussion of the REUBIN-ROBINSON affair, he admitted remembering the facts of the affair and the possibility that he might have discussed it with individuals; however, he denied knowing the principals in the case or remembering discussing it with ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

However, he stated that the reason he was familiar with this particular incident was that at the time that it was given notoriety by

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the American press he noted that the couple known as REUBIN-ROBINSON had dwelt in the London Terrace where ENDELMAN had likewise resided for a short period of time. He further recalled that at the time of the notoriety he viewed pictures of the couple published in the New York papers and noted that although they dwelt in the same housing development at the approximately the same period of time that he dwelt there, he did not recall ever having seen them and denied to the interviewing Agents that he was acquainted with them or the facts in this case in any manner other than knowledge gained from reading the New York papers.

When questioned as to his relationship with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, he furnished the following information which he recalled as some of her background. He believed that she told him she had been in England in the early 30's where she had been in an accident in a cross-county bus which resulted in scars on the right side of her face, which scars were visible at the time he knew her. She further told him that she was a member of the "DESCENDANTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION", which he described as a confederate organization with left wing tendencies. He stated further that she was an outspoken left winger, much more so than ECKHART, whom he would describe as a very strong New Dealer.

BENTLEY further told him that she had been expelled from Italy for anti-Fascist activity and that she was extremely interested in this country in unmasking secret Italian Agents and further that he would be most surprised to realize how far up in this government these agents had traveled. He recalled that on several occasions she mentioned to him numerous professors of Italian descent at COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY whom she described as typical of the Italian Fascist Agents promulgating propaganda in the United States. ENDELMAN was unable to recall the identities of these professors.

ENDELMAN further stated that at the time he was going with ELIZABETH BENTLEY he had another girl friend by the name of MARIE ANDERSON and that that might have been another reason for him to use an assumed name. Regarding ANDERSON, she is presently married to PAUL ROSENCRANTZ and residing at 348 East 19th Street, New York City. He stated that both PAUL and MARIE are outspoken Communists.

When queried as to available background information on JOSEPH ECKHART, he advised that he believed ECKHART was a German Jew who lived in Prussia and who probably came from Berlin, Germany. He believed that

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ECKHART spoke English, German, French and had a slight knowledge of Polish. ECKHART spoke to ENDELMAN frequently about his business which was the chemical and machine business and seemed to emphasize particularly boats, primarily speed boats. ENDELMAN somehow gave the impression that ECKHART was exporting high powered speed boats to Europe from the United States, though he could recall no specific incident or facts which created this impression for him.

ECKHART also told ENDELMAN that he had been a pilot in Germany and was still very interested in flying, but that as a result of a nervous affliction he had become so physically unbalanced as to become unable to drive his own car and ENDELMAN acted as chauffeur for him on several occasions because of this ailment.

ENDELMAN further stated that ECKHART had given him the impression that he had a wife and children in Germany and stated that when he returned to Germany he would have an untroubled existence because the Gestapo did not know that he was Jewish. ECKHART told ENDELMAN that he never had to worry about speeding or getting in trouble with the police and to bolster this statement he showed ENDELMAN his wallet, which contained about 10 celluloid sections, most of which held identification cards such as courtesy cards given out by Police Departments and sheriffs. He further believed that these cards had a New Jersey background and that he had recognized a sheriff's identification card therein.

ENDELMAN remembered that on many of his trips with ECKHART, that ECKHART had always been extremely interested in the time and he stated that at that time he thought he was just an extremely punctual individual, but now at the time of the interview with ECKHART, acting in such a manner, might indicate that he was, to quote ENDELMAN's words, "a bad fellow". He further stated that these trips he made to Asbury Park with ECKHART and several trips to lower Manhattan were, on reconsideration, all made in a surreptitious manner. He said that ECKHART gave him the impression of a well trained butler.

On the above mentioned trips the only individual whose name he could recall was one SHAPIRO, whose first name he did not remember, about 40 years old, single, in the real estate business, who resided at either 146 or 148th Street near Riverside Drive, New York City. ENDELMAN met this individual on several occasions thereafter to listen to his records, of which he had a large and extensive collection, and to take trips around

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the countryside in his car, an Oldsmobile. He further indicated that his friendship with SHAPIRO over a reasonable period of time would enable him to positively identify SHAPIRO at the present time.

This meeting between ENDELMAN, SHAPIRO and ECKHART was made at a French restaurant in the Washington Square neighborhood in the vicinity of 5th Avenue.

ECKHART sold his Packard car, as stated above, to ENDELMAN about January 18, 1938. At that time he stated he was returning to Germany and he gave ENDELMAN, as a parting gift, a two-volume set of WEBSTER's dictionaries. He further indicated to ENDELMAN that he had no intention of returning to the United States.

During his association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, ENDELMAN stated that she was in very straitened circumstances, having been forced to live on Unemployment Insurance and that they had been on extremely good terms when he left the country in April, 1938. He stated that he probably left the address of MAXIM RIBOS, care of the Auberge Hongroise, 76 Rue Mazarine, Paris, France, with BENTLEY as a means of communicating with her.

He admitted receiving a letter from ELIZABETH BENTLEY while he was in France, which letter intimated that she had obtained a position and she enclosed a clipping which the letter referred to as being about her employer. The clipping was furnished to the reporting Agents and is being set forth herewith:

"Captain UGO V. d'ANNUNZIO, youngest of three sons of the immortal Italian poet, patriot and playwright, lives in New York. He is a well known aviator and aeronautical engineer, a director and vice president of the BELLANCA AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, and director of the ITALIAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION".

The clipping appears to have been obtained from a magazine and is being retained as an exhibit in the New York file.

Reporting Agents, at 12:05 P.M., June 2, 1947, left the New York Division and proceeded to the FLEUR de LIS RESTAURANT, West 69th Street, New York City, where subject ENDELMAN and the reporting Agents lunched and then proceeded to his residence at 49 West 83rd Street, which they entered

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at 1:07 P.M. At these premises ENDELMAN made an effort to locate the above mentioned letter written by ELIZABETH BENTLEY with negative results, but it is noted at this point that inasmuch as he has retained practically all of his correspondence for the past 20 years, with no regard for order, that this was a practically insurmountable task in such a brief period of time; however, ENDELMAN stated he would make a more extensive search in the future for the letter and would advise the reporting Agents of the results of this search.

In regard to his background, he stated he was born in Dresden, Germany, of Polish parents, but that Poland at the time of his birth in 1907 was under Russian control. He claimed Polish citizenship, therefore, through his parents after 1918 when Poland was declared a free city. The purpose of his trip in 1938 to Europe was to sell real estate left him by his parents.

Prior to his trip he advertised in the NEW YORK TIMES for articles which might be sold in Europe at that time, and as a result of this advertisement acted as a contact for one ROBERT PRESTON, who is described as an inventor and whose machinery he endeavored to patent and merchandise in several European countries. He stated that he made numerous sales in Europe of these machines, most of which were vacuum cleaners used in the cleaning of cars, but that inasmuch as times were difficult and export control restrictions limited the number of machines he could bring abroad, he was unable to derive any profit from this enterprise, but used this position as a front for traveling through Europe and endeavoring to realize something on the properties left him by his parents in Poland. He further stated that in view of the fact that he had no apparent source of income and was at frequent intervals unemployed throughout the time of his sojourn in Europe, he was at first under constant scrutiny of local Police Departments, but they, in turn, upon being advised that he was independently financially secure, discontinued their scrutiny of him.

When queried as to his association with ZION WEINPERT, ENDELMAN advised that in the late summer of 1936 he arrived in this country as the representative of the Polish newspaper CORJIR PORANNY, Warsaw, Poland, covering the National elections. Directly on arriving in this country he proceeded to Manhattan Beach where he stayed until shortly before election time, when he went to the BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL, New York City. While at Manhattan Beach he frequented a book shop on the boardwalk of Coney

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Island, which is known as the "HOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE", and he stated that he associated there with numerous people openly professed to be Communists. The only individuals whose names he remembered were MARIE ANDERSON and PAUL ROSENCRANTZ, both mentioned above. At the time of his stay in the United States he also attended EARL BROWDER and FRITZ KUHN meetings. At the BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL he became associated with ZION WEINPERT, who lived at the hotel and who maintained an office in his living quarters.

After returning to Europe in 1938 he came back to the BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL in May, 1939 and there he queried WEINPERT as to the trouble he, ENDELMAN, was having with Immigration & Naturalization, and WEINPERT advised him that he was having a lot of difficulty too. It was not until sometime later that a friend of his, Dr. MARGOSHES, told him that WEINPERT was definitely a Red and was under constant investigation. Thereafter, ENDELMAN claims, he discontinued his associations with WEINPERT so as not to endanger his status as a prospective citizen of the United States.

When queried as to ARNOLD ENDELMAN, his uncle, he stated that he last saw him June or July, 1945 when he visited New York City.

When given the name ALEXIS GOLDENWEISER, 523 West 112th Street, he stated he did not recognize the name whatsoever. It is noted that GOLDENWEISER is listed as a witness in the GERMINA RABINOWITCH petition for naturalization and is also a friend of ARNOLD ENDELMAN. ENDELMAN professed not to know the name GERMINA RABINOWITCH and specifically recalled that he would recognize the name inasmuch as his father's mother's name was RABINOWITCH.

ENDELMAN advised that SAOUL LOURIE who, (it will be recalled, has at the present time as a house guest Mrs. JOSEPH N. ERMOLIEFF, the former VERA SAYLORD who was the subject of a Bureau investigation, is his mother's brother. He advised that he knew there was some woman living with LOURIE, but did not know her name and did not recognize the name of VERA GAYLORD or JOSEPH ERMOLIEFF. He stated that he is in frequent communication with his uncle, SAOUL LOURIE, but that their communications are concerned solely with a financial agreement whereby SAOUL LOURIE provides ENDELMAN with a stated amount of money which the latter in turn forwards to an impoverished aunt and sister of LOURIE, SOPHIE KRAMSTYK, who resides at Locarno, Switzerland. ENDELMAN advised that he made a trip in 1941 to the west coast at which time he saw LOURIE.

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In addition to the above mentioned reason for contacting LOURIE, he acted as a chauffeur for ERNA SCHWADRON, a woman about 65 years of age presently residing at West 74th Street, New York City, and to sell records for the ASCH RECORDING COMPANY.

ENDELMAN was queried as to his correspondence with A. C. GLASSHOLD who, it is noted in previous reports, is also a correspondent of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. GLASSHOLD is presently a director of UNRRA Camp 311, APO 757, Landsberg, Bavaria. ENDELMAN stated that he met GLASSHOLD through GLASSHOLD's wife, whom he met through EUGENIE SCHEIN, 95 Christopher Street. The aforementioned women were classmates at HUNTER COLLEGE.

[REDACTED]

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ENDELMAN volunteered at this point that he was glad he at least knew the reason for the extensive investigation which had been made of him by various governmental agencies. When queried further as to this, he stated that he was 3 years overdue for his naturalization and that he had been informed by his lawyer and other friends that he had been the subject of investigation by the following agencies:

FCC Investigation Department
Immigration & Naturalization Investigation Department
OWI Security Investigators
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The aforementioned lawyer is GERSON YOUNG, recently deceased, whose office was at 55 Broad Street, New York City.

At 4:27 P.M. reporting Agents left the premises of 49 West 83rd Street, with ENDELMAN's assurance that he would continue to search for the aforementioned letter and also any other matters which he believed might be of interest in instant investigation, particularly any background information concerning ECKHART or the informant GREGORY.

The following additional background information was obtained by the reporting Agents from ENDELMAN's personnel file at UNITED NATIONS, Lake Success, New York. ENDELMAN is classified by UNITED NATIONS as speaking the following languages excellently: Polish, German, French and English, and is classified as speaking Spanish and Russian fairly well. His education was listed as follows:

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School - ECOLE PRIMAIRE, Zuerich, Switzerland, 1914 to 1920.
Boarding School at Koburg, Germany, 1920 to 1922.
OBERRECHTSCHULE, ST. PATRI AND ST. PAULE, Gdonsk, Poland, 1923 to 1925.
UNIVERSITY OF NANCY, France, Department of Science, 1925-1927.
UNIVERSITY OF PARIS, France, Department of Arts, 1927-1931.
U. S. Office of War Information, Training Course for Field Representative, 1944.

In addition to information previously obtained by this office as to ENDELMAN's past employment, the file indicated that he also held the following positions:

From 1936 to April, 1938 he stated he was employed by the WARZAG CORPORATION, 36 U. I. Senatorska, Warsaw, Poland as a distribution organizer in the United States of their Polish manufactured goods.

From February 1934 to July 1936 he stated that he was employed by various European newspapers as a correspondent in Paris and Madrid, which newspapers he listed as the DAGHENS NYHEDOR of Copenhagen, L'INTRONSIGEANT of Paris, and La LITRO of Madrid.

He further stated that from August of 1931 to February of 1934 he was employed as a news and feature editor of the INTER-EUROPA PRESS AGENCY, 6 Clair de la Sorbonne, Paris 5, France.

From 1931 to August of 1931 ENDELMAN was employed as an editor of French and German guide books prepared by LES AMORES, Publishers, 69 Boulevard du Port-Royal, Paris, France, who were preparing those books for the International Colonial Fair at Paris in 1931.

He further indicated in his application questionnaire that during 1943 and 1944 he was engaged in administering the estate of his deceased brother MAXIMILLIAN ENDELMAN.

He listed in addition to previous mentioned references the following references in his employment application:

Dr. BERNARD RIESS, 695 Park Avenue, New York City, whom he describes as a professor of psychology at HUNTER COLLEGE, New York City.

Also, Dr. KONRAD MARIL, 130 Morningside Drive, New York City, whom ENDELMAN describes as an author and former OWI official.

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ENDELMAN describes himself as a former accredited correspondent at the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, Geneva, Switzerland in 1931 and contributed over a period of 10 years to Polish, French and Scandinavian newspapers concerning the activities of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

With reference to his previous residence and nationality, ENDELMAN describes himself in his questionnaire as a former Russian subject of Polish parents and presently a Polish citizen due to the establishment of an Independent Polish Republic in 1918. He states that his pen name has always been MICHAEL N. DELMAN, which fact is noted in his passport and Social Security card. He lists his previous residences as follows:

Poland - 1908 to 1914
Switzerland - 1914 to 1920
Germany - 1907, 1920 to 1922 and 1927
Gdonsk, Danzig, 1923 to 1925
France - 1925 to 1933 and 1938
Spain - 1934
United States - 1936 to 1937 and 1938 to date.

He also states that he has traveled in Morocco, Denmark and Czechoslovakia. He lists as a dependent a sister, Miss SOPHIE KRAMSTYK of Locarno, Ticino, Switzerland, whom he describes as a former prisoner of the Vichy French Government and presently a tubercular patient at the CLINICA SANTA AGNESS.

He lists as a beneficiary a nephew THOMAS FABIAN of 2508 West 8th Street, Topeka, Kansas.

It is noted that ENDELMAN is presently employed as assistant film strip editor in the Films and Visual Information Division of the Department of Public Information of UNITED NATIONS, Room V-335, extension 2796, and is presently paid \$3,370 per annum, plus a cost of living bonus of an unstated amount. He commenced employment with the UNITED NATIONS on April 15, 1947 with a three months' appointment and it is unknown at the present time whether or not his employment will continue.

With reference to the aforementioned fact, it is noted that when the interviewing Agents were leaving ENDELMAN he queried them as to whether

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or not he would obtain his citizenship now that he had been interrogated.

When the Agents declined to furnish any information on this matter, ENDELMAN remarked that should he obtain his citizenship at the present time he would thereupon be discharged from UNITED NATIONS since he was employed therein as a Polish citizen under the Polish quota and could not be employed while a citizen of the United States.

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Re: MICHAEL GREENBERG, WAS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE and MICHAEL M. O'ROURKE on May 29 and June 4, 1947:

On May 29, 1947, MICHAEL GREENBERG expressed a desire to accompany the interviewing agents to the New York Office for interview. He stated that his apartment was in a generally disorderly condition and perhaps it would be best for an interview to be conducted at the New York Office. Accordingly, said interview was conducted at the New York Field Office.

On June 2, 1947, a letter was received from GREENBERG. The letter was addressed to the interviewing agents and indicated that he was leaving for England June 6 and would be available for recontact during the beginning of the week. At the time of both interviews a signed statement was received from GREENBERG. These statements are set out chronologically as follows, and the originals of these statements are being retained in this file.

"May 29, 1947

"I, Michael Greenberg make the following statement to Michael M. O'Rourke and Lawrence W. Spillane who have identified themselves to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats, promises, or use of force have been used against me in making this statement and I have been advised that this statement may be used in a court of law.

"I was born on Nov. 28, 1914 at Manchester England and I presently reside at 428 E 58 St, N.Y.C. After attending Harvard University, I was employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations, N.Y.C. as a research associate and I then became Managing Editor of 'Pacific Affairs' of the I.P.R. During this period I met Mildred Price through my association at the I.P.R. Mildred Price was active in China relief. During 1941 Mildred Price invited me to her apartment which was located in the upper west side in Manhattan and at that time I was introduced to Mary Price, the sister of Mildred Price.

"In 1942 I was employed by the U. S. Government in the Board of Economic Warfare and in Sept 1942 I was requested by Lauchlin Currie to assist him on the staff of the Whitehouse. I was working on economic aid to China dealing with strictly confidential material. As I recall Mary Price lived on Pennsylvania Ave, Washington, D.C. and when I first went to Washington, D.C. I was invited to Mary Price's apartment for dinner or

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"drinks inasmuch as I wanted to meet some friends. Some time later I invited Mary Price to my home at 2700 8th St South Arlington, Va. sometime in 1943 or 1944. Mary Price was visiting Washington, D.C. on this occasion and she was returning to N.Y.C. As far as I can recall I saw Mary Price on only two or possibly three occasions while I was in Washington, D.C.

"During the period I was employed by the U.S. government and working for Lauchlin Currie on the Whitehouse Staff, I never at any time knowingly gave Mary Price or any other individual any information, documents, or materials of any kind that came into my possession or that I saw while I was employed by the U. S. Government. I realized that the documents I was working on, writing, or reviewing were strictly confidential. I wish to state that I never knowingly gave any confidential government information to anyone and I state I may have said something in a social conversation without knowing its importance.

/s/ Michael Greenberg

"I have read the above two pages and they are true.

"Witnesses: Lawrence W. Spillane, Special Agent, FBI, NYC
" Michael M. O'Rourke, Special Agent F.B.I. N.Y.C."

- - - - -
"June 4, 1947

"I, Michael Greenberg make the following voluntary statement to Michael M. O'Rourke and Lawrence W. Spillane who have identified themselves to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats, promises or use of force have been used against me in making this statement and I have been advised that this statement may be used in a court of law.

"I wish to make a further statement than that which I gave to the above agents on May 29, 1947. In the spring of 1941 Mildred Price invited me to her apartment in N.Y.C. for dinner. Mildred Price, Mary Price, and Mr. Coy and two or three other individuals were present at this dinner. I had known Mildred Price through the Institute of Pacific Relations and China Relief work and at this dinner I was introduced for the first time to Mary Price.

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"In Oct 1942 I went to Washington for employment in the Board of Economic Warfare and I was sworn into government service on Nov. 9, 1942. I was employed as a Senior Economic Analyst working on China and Indian affairs. During the middle part or later in November, 1942, I called Mary Price on the telephone and my wife and I were invited to Mary Price's apartment for dinner. Also present at this dinner was a girl named Van Schaik whose first name might have been Elizabeth and a man in a U. S. Army uniform whose name I cannot recall. I remember telling Mary Price that I was working for the Board of Economic Warfare dealing mainly on China affairs. At this party Van Schaik invited Mary Price, my wife and myself to a party around Christmas time in 1942. I told everyone at this party that I had just been called to work on the White House staff by Lauchlin Currie. I also said that I was working principally on China affairs. There was a large number of people at this party.

"I moved to Arlington, Va at 2700 8th St. South in the middle of March, 1943. In April or May, 1943 Mary Price called me at the White House advising me that she was working with Business Week magazine and I invited her to my apartment for dinner. After we had dinner I recall speaking to Mary Price about the international affairs and I think I spoke about China generally. Mary Price told me that she would be coming to Washington, DC periodically on stories for her magazine. I told her to keep in touch with me when she came to Washington, D.C.

"In June 1943, Mary Price again called me at the White House and I again invited her to dinner but she said she would only be able to stay a short while and could not stay for dinner. I was working so intensely on the Chinese situation that I am sure we talked about China among other things. Mary Price on this occasion stayed in my apartment less than an hour. Sometime in Sept, 1943 Mary Price again called my wife or myself either at my apartment or at the White House and arrangements were made to have cocktails. I think we went to the King Cole Bar in Washington, D.C. We were together at this Bar for about 45 minutes. This was the last time I ever saw Mary Price. I always regarded Mary Price as a highly reputable person with a good background because of her many years work with Walter Lippmann and her association with Business Week. I felt it was perfectly natural for Mary Price to talk to me about China. At no time did I furnish Mary Price any documents or confidential files in the possession of the U. S. Government.

"I have read this statement consisting of the above & two other pages & to the best of my recollection it is true.

/s/ Michael Greenburg

"Witnesses: Lawrence W. Spillane, Special Agent, FBI, NYC

" Michael M. O'Rourke " " " "

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GREENBURG further stated that he was born on November 28, 1914, at Manchester, Lancashire, England. He entered the U. S. at New York City on September 30, 1939, and resided in the city until October 1942, at which time he took up residence in Washington, D. C. GREENBURG said that he became a citizen of the U. S. at Washington, D. C. on June 6, 1944.

GREENBURG continued that when he first came to New York he worked with the Institute of Pacific Relations where in addition to first meeting MILDRED PRICE he also met and became a friend of PHILLIP JAFFE. He stated that he attended New Years Eve parties at JAFFE's house in 1941, 1943, and 1944. He said that in view of their mutual interest in the Chinese situation he usually made a point of seeing JAFFE on his trips to New York City.

At the New Years Eve party at JAFFE's house in 1943 GREENBURG said he remembered discussing China and the Chinese situation with JAFFE at some length. He said that JAFFE at that time asked him to contribute an article for "Amerasia" but that he advised him that he could not in view of his official capacity with the Government.

GREENBURG further stated that he first met LAUCHLIN CURRIE at an Institute of Pacific Relations meeting at Princeton. He stated that he does not recall having met him at any other time but that his next contact with CURRIE was while he was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington, D. C. He said that at that time he received a telephone call from CURRIE and CURRIE asked him how he would like to work with his staff at the White House. GREENBURG stated that he replied he was honored and was most desirous of being associated with him at the White House staff. GREENBURG said that during his association with CURRIE attached to the White House staff he remembers that on two different occasions CURRIE was contacted by RAYMOND GRAM SWING and DREW PEARSON, and he believes that CURRIE furnished some information to both of these men. GREENBURG continued that it was his feeling that this was CURRIE's position and authority to furnish what information he thought should be furnished to newspaper people and radio commentators.

GREENBURG said that he is presently unemployed and contemplates leaving for England on June 6. He said that he was going abroad to see his parents as they were both rather old and this might be his last opportunity to visit them while they were alive. He said that he intended to fly back to the U. S. on October 4, 1947. GREENBURG stated that he had tickets for his passage abroad on June 6 and also tickets for his return on October 4, 1947.

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GREENBURG said that since his return to New York City he has contacted all his friends and associates in an attempt to secure a position. He stated that he contacted LAUCHLIN CURRIE at his office and was interviewed by him. He said that at that time CURRIE stated that he would make about a million dollars and GREENBURG said in view of this he asked CURRIE to employ him at \$12,000 a year. He said that he did not receive any such position because he felt that his asking price was too high.

GREENBURG stated that he also filed an application with the American Jewish Committee but to date has heard nothing from them. GREENBURG expressed a willingness to cooperate with the FBI in any investigation as he felt it was his duty to cooperate with the U. S., his chosen country.

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Re: MAURICE HALPERIN

The following interview was conducted by Special Agents Joseph T. Genco and Frank J. Nolan on May 29th, 1947, at approximately 2 p.m.

Mr. HALPERIN was met in the lobby of 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City on his way back from lunch to his office at the AMERICAN-JEWISH CONFERENCE. He was advised that Agents wished to talk to him and obtain certain information from him, and he was offered the opportunity of coming down to the New York Office. HALPERIN suggested that the matter be discussed at a nearby restaurant and the interview was conducted at the Excellent Restaurant, 507 5th Avenue.

Mr. HALPERIN was apprised of the purpose of the interview, and his background was gone over in detail by the Agents. He admitted being a professor at the University of Oklahoma, and that he made numerous trips to Mexico and South America during this time. He verified the fact that in 1935, he and a group headed by CLIFFORD ODETS were refused entry into Cuba because they were considered by Cuban authorities as being of a revolutionary nature.

HALPERIN stated in 1941 as the result of an investigation by the State Legislature, he and several other professors at the University of Oklahoma were accused of Communist tendencies, and as a result, he obtained a leave of absence and came to Washington.

HALPERIN advised during his period at the University, he contributed to numerous magazines, and when asked specifically for the names of the magazines, he became very vague and begged-off on the grounds he could not recall all of them. He was specifically asked about his contributions to "New Republic" and "New Masses". HALPERIN, after some hedging, recalled contributing to "New Republic", but would not definitely say whether he did contribute to "New Masses" although he guessed he must have.

HALPERIN was asked if he knew BRUCE MINTON, and after hesitating a moment, stated that he knew who he was and may have met the man but had never associated with him socially. He recalled that MINTON was an editor of some sort, and upon prompting, recalled that he was editor of "New Masses". However, his association with him was such that he could not recall any of its details other than he may have met him.

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Photos of Informant GREGORY were shown to HALPERIN, and he stated that he did not think that he knew her. When asked for an explanation of this remark, he stated that he could not recall ever having met the woman, but would not state that he did not ever meet her. In spite of the fact that he was advised that he had been seen in her company both in New York City and Washington, he still claimed that he could not recall the woman.

When shown a picture of JACOB GOLOS, he could not recognize it at all and stated that he thought it looked like a character in an Italian movie.

During the course of the questioning, he was asked if he knew various individuals connected with the Silvermaster group in Washington. He admitted knowing PHILIP DUNAWAY, JOSEPH GREGG, and WOODROW BORAH, and when asked if he knew MARY PRICE, he stated that he did not recall any woman by that name. It was pointed out to him that he and WILLARD PARKE, both being instructors at the University of Oklahoma who came to Washington about the same time to work, was observed meeting MARY PRICE at her house together with GOLOS and Informant GREGORY. Although he hesitated a moment before answering this statement, he denied knowing MARY PRICE or where she lived or ever having heard of her.

HALPERIN was asked if during the course of his employment with O.S.S. or State Department if he ever had occasion to take home with him Government documents. He first stated that he did not recall his activities or methods of work in this respect. However, after further questioning on this point, HALPERIN's memory cleared sufficiently for him to recall that he may have "some" documents of that nature at home.

When asked how many, he stated that he could not recall, but he took them home for reference work and for the courses which he might teach on Latin American affairs and also in case he had an opportunity to write his Memoirs. He stated that he did not take out any classified documents to his knowledge, and did not think that there was anything wrong in taking them home with him, as they were of no value at that time to the State Department.

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He was reminded of the fact that when he took his job, he took an oath requiring him not to divulge any information which would come to his attention during the course of his employment with the Government, and he immediately advised that he had not furnished any of the information to anyone else. On this point, he was very specific.

HALPERIN refused to sign any negative or affirmative statement or to furnish the Agents with the documents questioned, speaking in a general manner about appropriate legal actions, subpoenas, and advice of an attorney, et cetera. Consequently, in order that he might not be too aroused concerning the importance of the documents at his house, this line of questioning was dropped. In the event the obtaining of these documents was deemed necessary, this course was considered appropriate in order that the documents would not be destroyed in the meantime.

HALPERIN was asked if he was a member of the Communist Party or had been one, and he denied this. He denied that he had ever paid dues to the Communist Party.

At the close of the interview, HALPERIN was again presented with pictures of Informant and GOLOS and still denied he had ever known them.

When HALPERIN denied known MARY PRICE or GOLOS or Informant, he was asked the names of his five closest friends in Washington. These he declined to name. He stated if Agents asked him about an individual, he would be able to answer, but he had no intention of answering such a general question. He admitted knowing ROBERT MILLER socially, WILLARD Z. PARKE from his association with him at the University of Oklahoma. He admitted knowing JOE GREGG, and stated that he had last heard that JOE had left the country and was presently employed in a private business in Canada.

He denied knowing HARRY DEXTER WHITE, whom he classified as the "big-shot" in the Treasury Department. He stated that he thought he would recall meeting a man of his prominence, and since he could not recall meeting him, he did not know him.

He denied ever hearing the name of FRANK COE. He stated that he knew DAVID WAHL because they both worked for the same organization, and that he knew PHILIP KEENEY who was the Librarian of Congress at the

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time HALPERIN worked at the Library of Congress.

Mr. HALPERIN was asked if he knew the SILVERMASTERS, and he denied ever hearing of the name, and did not know GREGORY or his wife HELEN, even though he was advised that he was seen in the company of these two individuals.

HALPERIN indicated that because of his fear of implicating others, he would not admit under an informal discussion knowing them or of their activities, but stated at the appropriate time and under legal proceedings, that he would be perfectly willing to furnish any additional information which might be wanted.

The interview was terminated at 3:15 p.m.

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re: MILDRED PRICE

On May 29, 1947, MILDRED PRICE was interviewed by Special Agents JOHN B. SIMMONS and FRANK J. GALIANT, in her office at the China Aid Council which is a part of the United China Relief.

Miss PRICE evidenced a hostile attitude when the Special Agents made known their identity and stated that she had nothing to say to the F. B. I. Miss PRICE was courteously invited to accompany the agents to the New York Office for an interview relative to a pending investigation. She stated she did not wish to go to the F. B. I. office, but would talk to agents in her office.

At the out-set of the interview, Miss PRICE stated that it was absolutely ridiculous to think she had any information of a subversive nature or knowledge of such activities which were directed against the better interests of the United States Government.

Miss PRICE was interviewed thoroughly and repeatedly about the facts of instant case inasmuch as they pertained to her. She denied any knowledge of ever having been approached or solicited by any one for information of a political nature relative to Chinese affairs. She stated that on occasions she had made speeches and had written articles in the past on China and her work with the China Aid Council on which she had been questioned by members of her audience, but so far as being approached individually by any person for political or espionage information, she stated that there had been no such solicitations.

Miss PRICE denied ever having known any one by the name of ELIZABETH BENTLEY or HELEN or JACOB GOLLOS. She was shown photographs of these individuals and she denied ever having seen either of them before. She also denied recognizing pictures of other subjects in this case which were shown to her, but admitted knowing EARL BROWDER from newspaper photographs.

She stated that she was acquainted with MICHAEL GREENBERG, also a subject in this case. She first met GREENBERG when he was associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, at which time he was doing work on the magazine "Pacific", which is a publication put out by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Miss PRICE strongly denied ever suggesting GREENBERG'S name as a possible source of information for JACOB GOLLOS.

Miss PRICE also advised that she had an acquaintanceship

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with DUNCAN LEE, stating she first met LEE when he was connected with the China Aid Council in its first years of existence. She stated that she has seen neither of these men during the past few years. She did recall, however, of seeing MICHAEL GREENBERG at a recent dinner given for General CARLSON, but did not have an opportunity to talk with him at this affair.

It will be noted here that Miss PRICE at first refused to answer the question pertaining to her recommendation of GREENBERG as a source of information.

Miss PRICE, during the interview, stated that she had a great deal of respect for the Federal Bureau of Investigation when they were a Democratic organization investigating the Nazis and Fascists, but she felt that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has changed and she doubted very much that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be conducting interviews of this kind were President ROOSEVELT still alive.

She further stated that she felt that she was being persecuted because of a feeling on her part that members of the negro race were not treated well and she did not hesitate to say so. She advised that because of this attitude, she had been called "a negro lover" and a "Communist".

Miss PRICE was questioned as to her various trips to Russia, France, England, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries. She advised that her tour of these countries was a conducted one by a travel agency. She stated, however, that in 1934 she and her husband, after saving a sum of money, took a trip to Spain merely for educational purposes.

When questioned as to her alleged association with JULIA STUART POYNTZ, Miss PRICE stated that she was not acquainted with this individual, but recalled reading of her mysterious death in the newspapers some time ago.

It will be noted here that JULIA POYNTZ was described as an O.G.P.U. agent.

Miss PRICE advised that she was not acquainted with Captain ADRIAN WERTNIKOV ROSENBAUM, who had PRICE'S telephone number in his possession at one time. ROSENBAUM is identified as an associate of Soviet espionage agents and was, at one time, engaged in espionage activities in their behalf.

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RE: JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

The following is being reported by Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly, which represents the results of investigation conducted on June 2, 1947 by Special Agents Thomas G. Spencer and Joseph M. Kelly:

JOHN H. REYNOLDS was interviewed at his residence, Apartment 7-A, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for approximately three hours, and was advised at the outset that agents were interested in the operations of the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation and certain circumstances attendant upon its formation.

REYNOLDS declared that by way of background he had made a trip to Russia in 1936, principally to analyze the possibilities of commercial trade between that country and the United States and that approximately three years later he definitely decided to form a corporation for the forwarding of parcels from this country to individuals in the USSR. He continued that he discussed this matter with THEODORE BAYER, Editor of "Soviet Russia Today", whom he stated he had known for some years, and that BAYER suggested he should meet JACOB N. GOLOS, inasmuch as the latter was head of World Tourists, Inc., and was familiar with the situation generally so far as doing business with Russia was concerned.

REYNOLDS recalled definitely that he did meet GOLOS through BAYER and that GOLOS encouraged the formation of a company along the lines REYNOLDS outlined. He maintained strenuously, however, that he took special pains to inform GOLOS that he wanted no political interference whatsoever with the operation of his company if it were formed, and that he intended to operate a concern strictly within the limits of all United States laws. He claimed that GOLOS offered no objection to this condition and as a matter of fact never did attempt to dictate company policies to him or exert any pressure whatsoever on him with reference to company affairs.

REYNOLDS further declared that it occurred to him that he might be troubled with "interference" from American Communists and that accordingly he felt that he should have a clear understanding with EARL BROWDER, the then General Secretary of the Communist Party, and informed him that he wanted no interference of any kind from American Communists; that his company was to be operated along strictly business lines. He likewise maintained that BROWDER offered no objection to REYNOLDS' stated position on this phase of the business.

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It was also learned from REYNOLDS that during this period of preliminary negotiations looking towards the formation of his company, he had various discussions with LEMENT U. HARRIS, whom he said he had known for many years inasmuch as the HARRIS family formerly resided nextdoor to him at 820 Fifth Avenue and were members of the Tuxedo Park Club. REYNOLDS was then asked at this point whether anyone besides himself at any time ever had a financial interest in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, and he claimed that he at all times was the real owner although he said Miss ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY had five shares of stock registered in her name. He mentioned Miss BENTLEY was a junior executive of the company who actually conducted its affairs after he entered upon active duty with the U. S. Army in September, 1942. He was then asked if it were not true that of the original \$20,000 paid in capital, HARRIS had not in fact supplied \$15,000, and he immediately replied that HARRIS in fact had not invested \$15,000 or any other sum in the company, but rather at that time had made a personal loan to him of \$15,000, the proceeds of which REYNOLDS claimed he deposited in a personal bank account and not the corporate account. REYNOLDS then volunteered that the reason he requested this loan from HARRIS was that by the conditions of the contract entered into by his corporation and INTOURIST, it was necessary for the corporation to place \$10,000 on deposit with the State Bank of Moscow, and that he felt he needed protection not only because of that advance but also from any "political interference" which might later be threatened by American Communists. He was questioned intensively on this point and maintained that the above were the bona fide reasons for his having accepted this sum from HARRIS, and that he was not in any sense operating a private concern for the financial or other benefit of the Communist Party.

He admitted that no stock certificates had been issued to HARRIS, that no escrow arrangement of stock had been made for protection of HARRIS' creditor position, and further that no promissory note or evidence of indebtedness had been requested or received by HARRIS to cover this advance. REYNOLDS claimed to believe that this sum was a personal advance from HARRIS rather than from the funds of the Communist Party and insisted that it was no logical business of his to investigate the source of the money. He explained that HARRIS was a member of a prominent financial family and he should have no difficulty in raising \$15,000. Further questioning on this point resulted only in REYNOLDS' admission he might have had some suspicions as to the origin of this money, but that he never felt bound to conduct an

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inquiry of the matter. He likewise admitted that EARL BROWDER became cognizant of the fact that he had received this loan from HARRIS, although he claimed not to be able to recall just when BROWDER became apprised of the financial relationship between himself and HARRIS.

REYNOLDS continued that it was through GOLOS that he met Miss BENTLEY and recalled that the introduction to her probably occurred in the office of World Tourists, Inc. He said GOLOS had suggested that Miss BENTLEY would be a very good choice to assist him in the operation of company affairs and that she had proved to be a very competent person. As mentioned above, REYNOLDS declared that after he was commissioned a Major in the Finance Division of the U. S. Army and entered upon active duty in September, 1942, Miss BENTLEY personally directed the operations of the company although he himself kept currently advised of its activities. REYNOLDS admitted that GOLOS had informed him that he had pleaded guilty to a federal indictment charging him with operating as a non-registered agent of a foreign principal and had been fined in U. S. District Court; REYNOLDS was asked whether or not he had ever heard that GOLOS might have pleaded guilty to this charge in order to shield other persons, and he conceded that there was some indication of that, although he could not enlarge upon it. REYNOLDS said that so far as he knew during the time he was seeing GOLOS, the latter was exclusively occupied with the affairs of World Tourists, Inc. and that he had no reason whatsoever to believe that GOLOS might have been engaged in any activities detrimental to the best interests of the United States.

REYNOLDS was asked if he knew the principal officers of World Tourists, Inc. at that time and he said that he understood that JOSEPH BRODSKY was one of them and that ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, who he said was a proprietor of a publishing company, was also an officer. He claimed not to know that those two individuals were prominently identified with Communist Party activities.

With reference to REYNOLDS' relations with HARRIS, he admitted that on two or three occasions he had accommodated HARRIS by keeping for him for a short period of time envelopes apparently containing money; he explained that HARRIS knew he had a safe in his office and asked him to keep custody of such valuables from time to time. He conceded also that he might on very few occasions have accommodated HARRIS along similar lines by placing such envelopes in his safe-deposit box at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase Bank, but steadfastly denied that he had ever given instructions to Miss BENTLEY or anyone else that after

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his entry upon active duty with the U. S. Army HARRIS should be similarly accommodated either with respect to his office safe or his safe-deposit box.

Concerning the present status of HARRIS' loan to REYNOLDS, he declared that in the latter part of 1945, HARRIS began to inquire about the possibilities of being repaid and that he informed HARRIS that the company had been losing money steadily since its formation and that he was not in a financial position to repay him at that time. Some months later, however, he said that business improved greatly and that the corporation was showing a profit; accordingly, he began repayments to HARRIS and recalls that he personally in his apartment handed over to HARRIS the sum of \$5,000 in cash to be credited on the loan. He said that he neither received nor requested a receipt from HARRIS, because he didn't feel it was necessary, inasmuch as HARRIS had no security or evidence of the loan. He stated in addition that as company profits kept increasing he directed Miss BENTLEY from time to time to pay over certain sums to HARRIS, probably in amounts of \$500 and \$1,000. He said the matter of securing the cash for these repayments was handled by his drawing a check on the corporation, payable to himself, cashing it and thereafter giving her the currency. He explained that Miss BENTLEY was fully aware of the fact that he did owe HARRIS \$15,000 and that although he cannot recall the exact language which he used in giving her these various sums, he said it certainly was understood the money was for HARRIS and not for EARL BROWDER or anyone else. He said that the total of these various payments made for him by Miss BENTLEY was \$3,000, which with the previous sum paid over by him personally to HARRIS leaves his present indebtedness to HARRIS at the sum of \$7,000. He claimed there was no arrangement for interest on the obligation and that none had ever been asked or paid. He likewise declared so far as he knew Miss BENTLEY had not secured any receipts from HARRIS on receipt of the sums. He maintained strenuously that he had never had any financial dealings whatsoever with EARL BROWDER; that he had never directed Miss BENTLEY or anyone else ever to pay over or loan any money to BROWDER or anyone on the latter's behalf, and insisted that if BROWDER received any or all of the \$3,000 it was without his knowledge.

Concerning his personal meetings with EARL BROWDER dating from their introduction, which he placed in the latter part of 1940, REYNOLDS at first claimed to recall only one meeting after the initial conference, at which time, as explained above, he informed BROWDER he wanted no political interference with his company. He said this came about sometime in the Spring of 1945, very near the time BROWDER had been publicly expelled from the Communist Party, and said the conference was held among himself,

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BROWDER, Miss BENTLEY and Mrs. RAY ELSON, who at that time was employed by the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. He contended that he had asked Miss BENTLEY to arrange this conference so that he might discuss with BROWDER, and secure the latter's opinion on, the matter of obtaining a renewal contract or a new contract from INTOURIST, inasmuch as the original contract had been for a two-year period dating from April 1, 1941. He explained that the period from April 1, 1943 to April 1, 1945 had been covered by an extension of the original contract arranged by an exchange of cables. He declared he could not recall the locale of this meeting with BROWDER, except that it was in an apartment probably on West 11th Street, but when asked specifically if it were not in fact held at the apartment of FREDERICK V. FIELD at 16 West 12th Street, New York City, he replied that was in fact correct. He said that Miss BENTLEY at his instruction had arranged for BROWDER's presence and likewise had arranged for the use of the FIELD apartment on this occasion. According to REYNOLDS he solicited BROWDER's advice as to the future possibilities of commercial relations between this country and the USSR, and asked BROWDER whether he and anyone he might suggest could possibly assist in securing a new contract. He said it was his recollection that BROWDER was not of any assistance in this regard.

He was then asked whether anyone at any time had ever manifested a desire to acquire capital stock of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and he replied he could recall no such instance. He was then asked if it were not true that Mrs. RAY ELSON had made known her interest in this regard, and he then recalled that in fact she had, and there was some discussion during this period about the possibility of Mrs. ELSON's buying him out. He claimed he was not favorably inclined toward this proposal because the corporation had been losing money since its inception, its contract had expired and he had no desire to foist a "white elephant" on her or anyone else. The matter of ELSON's financial ability to consummate such a transaction was then brought up and REYNOLDS said that she claimed to have considerable funds available through an inheritance. It was pointed out to him that her alleged assertions in this regard were obviously fallacious, inasmuch as she was at that time and always had been a salaried clerical worker, and REYNOLDS conceded that in fact her intentions may not have been bona fide and that in a sense she was attempting to put over a fraud on him. It was also admitted by REYNOLDS that in fact sometime later he had loaned Mrs. ELSON \$300 for living expenses, which sum she repaid, and he admitted that if she in fact were a person of substantial means an occasion of that sort would not have arisen.

With further reference to Mrs. ELSON, REYNOLDS declared that she was brought into the company by Miss BENTLEY and that he himself had never had many conversations with her and was not particularly well acquainted with her. He stated that her services were of a routine nature and that

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he had no reason to believe that she was using her employment for any ulterior purpose. At this juncture there was exhibited to REYNOLDS a photograph of A. B. GROMOV, and after studying it for a considerable period of time he said that he did not believe he knew this individual. He was then queried as to whether he made it a habit of dining at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City, and he replied that he had not had dinner there for several years. He was then informed that this Bureau had reason to believe that in fact he did keep a dinner engagement at the Vanderbilt Hotel in the Spring of 1945, and that his dinner companion was the individual shown in the photograph. He thereupon studied the photograph further, but still declared that he did not recall ever having seen this man. He then said that he did have some recollection of being introduced by Miss BENTLEY to a man in the Vanderbilt Hotel, and that it was his recollection that this person was the head of some foreign relief agency. He was not advised by agents of GROMOV's identity, but a physical description was furnished to him, and although he claimed to be very hazy about the meeting in question he agreed that this individual did seem to meet the description furnished. He continued that his recollection of the conversation between himself and this person, who he said had an unidentifiable foreign accent, was very vague, but that there was something said generally about the business REYNOLDS was operating, but he claimed that there was nothing unique which would mark the conversation in his memory. He stated he could not recall by what name this person was introduced to him, and he likewise insisted that he had no reason to believe that this individual might have been a representative of any branch of the Russian Government.

He contended that it was his recollection the reason Miss BENTLEY wanted him to meet this man was so that the latter could vouch to him for Mrs. RAY ELSON whom he was considering for employment at that time. He said he could not remember what if anything the man said about Mrs. ELSON, except that it must have been favorable or else he would not have hired her, but could supply no details as to how this individual was in a position to know anything about Mrs. ELSON, whether he was a previous employer or just exactly where he fit into the picture so far as Mrs. ELSON was concerned. He declared that this occasion was his only meeting with this man and that he had never heard anything about him since, had no particular suspicions of him, and had never taken the trouble to ask Miss BENTLEY what if anything she knew about him. REYNOLDS denied that this individual indicated in any way that he knew of HARRIS' lean to REYNOLDS, or that he gave any indication that he might be of assistance in securing an extension of REYNOLDS' contract with INTOURIST.

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Again referring to REYNOLDS' relations with EARL BROWDER, it was learned that REYNOLDS in fact had several meetings with BROWDER in addition to his original introduction and that held in the FIELD apartment as described above. He said that he could not furnish the exact dates but that it was true that BROWDER had in fact called upon him in his apartment on two or three occasions; he said that these visits were requested by him, again for the purpose of securing BROWDER's counsel with reference to the future of his concern. He recalled specifically that immediately prior to BROWDER's departure for Russia in April, 1946, Miss BENTLEY on his instructions had arranged for BROWDER to go to his apartment for a conference; that Miss BENTLEY was in attendance at the conference as she was on all other occasions when he discussed problems of his company; and that on this occasion he asked BROWDER whether or not the latter could intercede for him with officials in Moscow for the purpose of securing either an extension of his contract or a new contract. He insisted that neither on this occasion nor any other occasion did he give BROWDER any sums of money whatsoever for his advice, and he also recalled that BROWDER volunteered to do what he could for REYNOLDS, but held out very little hope that he could be of any help. He explained that he felt there was nothing unusual in his consulting BROWDER from time to time on this matter and mentioned that he had also enlisted the assistance of ERNEST ROPES, Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce.

It is to be noted that throughout the questioning REYNOLDS reiterated that he at all times endeavored to conduct himself and his corporation in a manner wholly within all American laws and that he had a very high sense of patriotism and loyalty to this government. At this point he denied that he is now or ever had been a member of the Communist Party and indicated that the very idea was repugnant to him. REYNOLDS also admitted that he and Miss BENTLEY had made a trip to visit BROWDER, probably in the Summer of 1944, when BROWDER was located at a Summer place near Monroe, New York, but he said again that his motives were strictly of a commercial nature.

REYNOLDS was requested to elaborate upon what he meant by the term "political interference" of which he claimed to be apprehensive at the time he launched his corporation, but he said it was just a general feeling with him, that he did not know what specific form such interference might take if American Communists did for any reason want to disrupt his operations, but he insisted that this fear was the motivating reason for his requesting and receiving \$15,000 from HARRIS. As mentioned above REYNOLDS declared that he

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did not deposit this sum in the corporate bank account, and when asked whether he made a lump sum deposit of it in a personal account, he said that in all probability he did not but rather divided it up into smaller sums for deposit in several accounts maintained by himself and his wife. He volunteered that his corporate books and records had been periodically audited by Mr. ATKINS of the accounting firm of Brown and Atkins; that he had throughout secured and followed the advice of his counsel, Clark, Carr and Ellis, and that this latter firm was presently in possession of all his papers bearing on the operation of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. He offered to make available any of such books and records that agents might desire to examine.

At the conclusion of the interview he remarked to the effect that agents obviously possessed a great deal of information concerning him, and that it probably looked as though he had been something of a dupe. He asked what action if any was contemplated as a result of the Government's inquiry into this matter, but was informed merely that all information gathered would be studied by the Attorney General for such action as he might see fit to take.

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The following is a report of investigation conducted jointly by Special Agents HARRY D. O'NEILL, JAMES P. MARTIN and DONALD E. SHANNON.

On June 3, 1947, pursuant to an invitation by the above agents, PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES voluntarily appeared at the New York Office. At such time he was interviewed regarding his association with known figures in this case, particularly JACOB GOLOS, ANATOLI GROMOV, JOSEPH GREGG and Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN. In connection with this and his background, RHODES gave the following information.

PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES, born December 30, 1911 in Manila, P.I., advised his father CHRISTOPHER BEUTINGER had been born in Germany but had served with the United States forces in the Spanish-American War and was, according to RHODES, naturalized as a United States citizen at Indianapolis, Indiana in 1903. RHODES' mother, MARGARET CLAIRE BEUTINGER, was born at Atlanta, Georgia and was a United States citizen by birth. His father died in 1916 under mysterious circumstances. RHODES said that he learned a few years ago that there were allegations that his father had been killed by his mother, but said that he did not know the circumstances of this and was only made aware of these allegations about 1942 or 1943.

RHODES said that he was brought to this country by his parents when he was about two or three years old and advised that he had attended LaSalle Military Academy, Oakdale, Long Island, from 1925 to 1929 and then had attended Columbia College from 1929 to 1933, securing his A.B. degree there. He subsequently secured his M.A. degree, 1933-34, from Columbia University. He then, on a scholarship, attended Oxford in England from 1934 to 1936 securing there an A.B. and an M.A. degree, both at Oxford, which supplemented the A.B. and M.A. degrees which he had previously secured at Columbia University.

In June 1936 he married IONE BOULINGER who was born in Belgium and whom he had met in Belgium. He then secured a job with the Herald Tribune in Paris in 1936 and in the same year he secured another position with the United Press in Paris as a foreign correspondent for that organization.

RHODES advised that with the United Press he was stationed in Paris from 1936 until November 1939 at which time he was sent by the United Press to Copenhagen and thence to Stockholm where he covered the Norwegian occupation and the Russian invasion of the Balkan states. He said that he was then transported by the Russians to Moscow at the expense and at the request of the United Press for return to this country, advising that he was transported through Siberia in July of 1940 and thence back to the United States.

On this trip home he related that he spent three weeks in Moscow but he met no officials of the Russian government except those that met the train and the customs men, advising that his time in Moscow was spent with the United Press office and its personnel there.

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On His return to the United States about the end of July 1940 he worked for the United Press at their main office, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, for several weeks and then was sent by United Press to Martinique to cover the story of the French warships maintained there. He then returned to the United States and worked for the United Press until January 1941, at which time he left his position with the United Press.

RHODES then secured a position with JOHN PRICE JONES, an organization which he described as a "fund raising outfit." He said that with this company his position was that of publicity and promotion, mainly with United Chinese Relief. He said he worked there from January 1941 until August 1941.

He then secured a position with the Federal Communications Commission and was sent to Washington in October 1941, and with the Federal Communications Commission was sent to England to set up a system of foreign intelligence broadcasts to cover Europe. He worked in London from November 1941 until October 1942 for the Federal Communications Commission at this work and at that time was called back to Washington to organize the same type of work for North Africa.

At this time, on his return to the United States (about October 1942) RHODES said he was questioned by the State Department representatives as to whether he had ever loaned his passport to anyone to enter this country under his name. He said that at that time also his citizenship in the United States was under question in view of the fact that his father had been born in Germany. He related that he had told the State Department that he had never loaned his passport to anyone for entry into this country. He said that he had never been able to understand this allegation made against him but apparently it had been cleared up satisfactorily with the State Department. He said also at this time the question of his citizenship apparently was cleared up to the satisfaction of the State Department in that it appeared that his father had been naturalized as an American either during service with the United States Army in the Spanish-American War or by naturalization at Indianapolis, Indiana about 1903.

RHODES related that he had remained in the United States only a very short time and had immediately been sent back to London where he prepared the organizational work of the Psychological Warfare Section attached to Allied Headquarters. He said that his first work in this was in North Africa and that there he was closely allied with ROBERT MURPHY of the State Department and with VINCENT F. NEWMAN who, he said, was directly interested in the Psychological Warfare Section of the Federal Communications Commission. RHODES said that he then set up a system of psychological warfare and field headquarters for Balkan intelligence. He advised that he remained in the

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Psychological Warfare Section until November 1944 and that this was mainly with the Federal Communications Commission, although the Psychological Warfare Section was changed before his return to the United States so that it was covered by the Office of War Information.

RHODES returned to the United States about November 1944 and remained with the Office of War Information, assigned to European Field Operations. He advised that during 1945 the State Department took over this work of the Office of War Information and that he was summoned by the State Department to Washington, D. C. about September 1945. He said that he remained in Washington, D. C. from September 1945 to December 1945 at the request of and working for the State Department to assist them in setting up psychological and propaganda broadcasts to the Balkans and other parts of Europe. During this time he advised his main work was giving the State Department the benefit of his past experience in psychological warfare.

RHODES said that while in Washington, D. C. from September to December 1945 he had lived at the home of JOSEPH GREGG in Washington.

After his return to New York City in December 1945 RHODES left government work and commenced writing a book. He said that he had been engaged in composing and writing this book from February 1945 to January 1947 at Amenia, New York where he had first rented and later purchased a cottage which he still owns.

RHODES said that he returned to his apartment where he presently resides, Apartment AH8, 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, a residential housing development in New York City, about January 1947 and had continued with the composing and editing of his book, which he has titled "A DONKEY BY THE WAYSIDE." According to RHODES, he does not believe that this title will be maintained by his publishers, DODD MEAD of New York City. RHODES related that his book deals with the life of a young Italian boy during the war and after, and that it shows how the evils of war punish the small people. However, he said that there was nothing ideological in his book relating to political forces; that is, that it did not deal with the struggle between capitalism and labor.

RHODES secured a new position in the Publicity Department of the Salvation Army, 120 West 14th Street, New York City on June 2, 1947. His duties in such position include presentation and dissemination of publicity favorable to the Salvation Army.

RHODES said that he had had no residences in the United States after his graduation from Columbia University in 1934 because he had been living abroad until his return to the United States about July, 1940.

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He advised that on his return to the United States at that time, his wife, who had preceded him to this country, had a small furnished apartment on West 72nd Street, the exact address of which he cannot recall. However, RHODES advised that he had lived at this apartment on West 72nd Street only for one or two months until he could secure a regular apartment and that he had secured this apartment at his present residence, Apartment AH8, 40 Monroe Street, New York City, where he has been living regularly, except for the period of February 1945 to January 1947 when he was residing at Amenia, New York. During the period of his residence at Amenia he sublet his apartment at 40 Monroe Street.

He denied specifically that he had ever resided at or had ever claimed to have resided at 47 Attorney Street, New York City.

During the course of the interview, RHODES furnished the following signed statement, which is being set forth:

"June 3, 1947

"I, PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES, voluntarily make the following statement to HARRY O'NEILL, JAMES MARTIN and DONALD SHANNON, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement freely and voluntarily, aware that I do not have to do so, and with knowledge that it may be later used against me in judicial proceedings if the Government so desires. I make it solely because of my desire to relate the true facts regarding the following matters. I have been advised I do not have to make a statement.

"I am not a member of the Communist Party and never have been. My wife is in the same category. I have been shown a photograph of one 'JACOB GOLOS.' I do not recognize such name, and do not know any such person. At no time have I ever met or conversed with such person. He is a total stranger to me. Further I have never been been acquainted with any Soviet Nationals or Communist Party members - so far as I know.

"As I recall I originally met JOE GREGG sometime in 1941. Since such date I have been friendly with he and his wife. In fact I lived with the Greggs for about three months in September 1945 when I was working in Washington. I remained or roomed with the GREGGS to save money rather than staying at hotels. I do not know whether he is a communist, at least I do not think so. I have seen him from time to time on social matters. In fact it

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was I who introduced him to Dr. WEINSTEIN so that he could have certain dental work done.

"At no time have I ever been approached by anyone to furnish any information; to engage in communist activities; or to further communist causes.

"I have been asked regarding one 'ANATOLI GROMOV' and have been shown a photograph of such person. He likewise is a total stranger to me. I never met him or spoke with him in my life.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of two pages. To indicate its truthfulness I have initialed the first page and signed my name below.

(Signed) PETER C. RHODES

WITNESSED

HARRY D. O'NEILL - Special Agent - Federal Bureau of Investigation
DONALD E. SHANNON, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation
JAMES P. MARTIN, Special Agent, F.B.I. N.Y."

Supplementing the above statement, RHODES was questioned specifically regarding the following persons:

JACOB GOLOS

A photograph of such individual was exhibited to RHODES but the latter related that he did not recognize such individual and in fact had never seen such person in his life. He also related that he had never even heard of GOLOS and was positive that neither he nor his wife had ever met or associated with such individual in any manner.

ANATOLI GROMOV

Here again RHODES was shown a photograph of such individual and he again denied ever meeting or knowing this person.

JOSEPH GREGG

In regard to this individual, RHODES related that Mrs. RHODES and the wife of GREGG became acquainted in a social manner in Paris, France in 1938 when both women were active in Spanish refugee relief activities. GREGG, however, was not in Paris at such time, according to RHODES, and consequently the two did not meet until some time in 1941 when RHODES was

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transferred to Washington. Social contacts followed thereafter and the two became rather friendly.

In about December 1945, he continued, GREGG visited him and his wife here in New York for a short period of time. On such visit he was referred by RHODES to Dr. ABRAHAM WEINSTEIN as GREGG desired to have certain dental work performed. RHODES related that his wife previously had had considerable dental work done by Dr. WEINSTEIN and by virtue of her recommendation he, RHODES, likewise patronized WEINSTEIN for various types of dental work. Satisfied with the results of such work, he in turn, RHODES continued, referred GREGG to Dr. WEINSTEIN for treatment.

RHODES professed his inability to recall how and when his wife happened to originally patronize Dr. WEINSTEIN.

Subsequent to the above visit GREGG also visited RHODES and his wife at Amenia, New York about a year ago. He stated that he has not seen GREGG since.

In September 1945, however, RHODES related, pursuant to questions, he remained as a roomer with Mr. and Mrs. GREGG in Washington, D. C. for an approximate three-months period. He stated that he had done so because of the unavailability of hotel accommodations in Washington, D. C. and because of the prohibitive price of such facilities.

When questioned as to GREGG'S activities, RHODES related that he did not believe either GREGG or the latter's wife to be a Communist despite his service in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and his other kindred activities. RHODES characterized GREGG as a "liberal and idealist."

At this point RHODES launched into an impassioned defense of his political philosophies, stating that he always considered himself a true liberal and progressive and that in conformity with such beliefs he had utilized his full efforts to effectuate the repatriation of various members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to the United States. At this point he was referring to his employment in Paris, France in 1938 where he stated he extended this assistance in conjunction with Mr. ROBERT MURPHY of the Embassy. He stated, however, that there was nothing secretive or unethical about these activities. He also related that Mrs. RHODES and Mrs. GREGG were active in extending assistance to the Spanish refugee groups.

RHODES vigorously denied that he was a Communist, that he had ever been a Communist, that he associated with pro-Communist factions. He stated that his wife was in a similar category. In connection with his activities in behalf of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, he considered them to be merely an assistance to a pro-democratic force.

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At this point he engaged in a dissertation upon the inability of the United States government to recognize Nazi threats to the United States in 1936 and 1937. RHODES, however, stated that he saw no threat by Russia to the peace or security of the United States at the present time. He suggested, however, that it might be advisable to consider means to stop further Russian expansion in Europe. He also related that if war ensued, it would probably be between the United States and Russia and that in the event of such possible war his loyalties, of course, would be with the United States.

RHODES likewise denied ever knowing any Soviet nationals or Communist Party members, although he stated it was quite probable that GRACE GRANICH was a Communist Party member.

In response to the appropriate questions, RHODES denied that while in government service or elsewhere he had ever been approached for information of any type or that he had ever been engaged in Communist or pro-Communist activities. He did not consider his activities as a member of the NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID REPUBLICAN SPAIN to fall in this category. Similarly, he related that he considered the Communist Party of the United States to be an unimportant segment and that he, RHODES, of course, did not subscribe to or defend their tenets. However, at the same time, he expressed his opinion that the STALIN-HITLER pact was a necessary defensive move on the part of the Soviet government.

In regard to MAX and GRACE GRANICH, 339 East 16th Street, New York City, RHODES related that he knew such individuals through Mrs. RHODES who has been acquainted with them for some time. As a result of his conversations with GRACE GRANICH, RHODES believed her political philosophy to be that of a Communist. He related, however, that he could not say the same regarding MAX GRANICH.

He also stated that he was acquainted with CLAYMER SCHLUTER and that he knew such individual by virtue of their joint attendance at Columbia University from 1929 to 1933. He vigorously denied ever transmitting any information to SCHLUTER or having anything to do with him other than an occasional friendly visit. He does not know the present employment or activities of SCHLUTER.

At this point RHODES was asked if he was acquainted with NOELLE DAVIS who had at one time roomed with Mrs. RHODES at 40 Monroe Street. RHODES related that he was very well acquainted with such person. He was asked if such person was a Communist and he stated that such was not the case; in fact, such a question was absurd. It was pointed out to him that Miss DAVIS was Publicity Director of the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP and later affiliated with the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE and other groups and that there was no doubt of her Communist affiliation. RHODES strongly commended the above organizations as being "very good" in their anti-Fascist activities and because of the fact that they helped poor Fascist refugees in coming to the United States.

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RHODES denied, however, that he had ever engaged in any Communist activities or discussions with Miss DAVIS.

It should be mentioned that throughout the interview RHODES evidenced an uncooperative attitude, with frequent lapses of memory.

His description follows:

NAME	PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES
BORN	December 10, 1911, Philippine Islands
HEIGHT	5'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
EYES	Brown
HAIR	Black, parted on left side
WEIGHT	155
COMPLEXION	Rather dark and sallow
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS	Scar on left upper lip
DRESS	Average - rather sloppy
BUILD	Rather angular and lanky.

JMK:RMC

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RE: HELEN BARRETT TENNEY

The following is being dictated by Special Agent Joseph M. Kelly and represents the results of investigation conducted on June 5, 1947 by the writer and Special Agent Lawrence W. Spillane.

Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer ascertained by inquiry at the TENNEY residence, 150 East 52nd Street, New York City, that HELEN B. TENNEY is presently residing at 63 West 83rd Street, New York City, in an apartment sub-let from PERCIVAL WHITE, said to be a close friend.

It was subsequently learned by pretext telephone call to Mr. WHITE that Miss TENNEY could be reached at Telephone Circle 6-8340, the listing of the Pan American Society, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Accordingly, Special Agent Lawrence W. Spillane and the writer interviewed Miss TENNEY in her office, at the above-named concern, for approximately one and a quarter hours. She was informed that the Government was interested in her reputed association with certain individuals, principally during the period of her employment in Washington, but including also the period while she was in New York during the war years. There was then exhibited to her a photograph of JACOB ~~NY~~ SOLOS. She studied this photograph carefully but declared she had not, to her recollection, ever seen this individual before and had no idea of his identity. She was categorically asked if that person or anyone else had ever asked her to divulge any information, either oral or written, coming into her possession during the course of her Governmental employment, and she replied in the negative. There was then shown to her a photograph of Informant GREGORY, which she examined for a considerable period of time and finally stated that she thought she knew that woman. When asked by what name she knew her, Miss TENNEY was very vague, said she had not seen her for probably two years and could not recall her name. When asked if the woman's name might not be "Isabelle", she slowly agreed that, in fact, that was her name; when asked what "Isabelle's" family name was she replied she thought it was Davis, but could not be sure.

Miss TENNEY was then asked to detail to Agents her entire association with this woman, commencing from the time she originally met her. She declared that it was her recollection that she had met "Isabelle" in New York some time prior to the war, at the home of some person whose identity she could not recall. She continued that sometime after she secured employment with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C.,

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shortly after assuming residence in the apartment of MARY PRICE, "Isabelle" contacted her telephonically, said she was in Washington and requested permission to stop overnight with her. Miss TENNEY further declared that she consented to this proposition and that "Isabelle" subsequently appeared at the apartment, stayed overnight with her and that there were probably three or four subsequent occasions on which "Isabelle", likewise, spent the night with her in the PRICE apartment.

It might be noted that Miss TENNEY claimed that she secured this apartment by following up an advertisement in a Washington paper, placed by Miss PRICE, offering her apartment for sub-leasing. She declared she had never previously met or heard of MARY PRICE and that she did not know her present whereabouts.

Miss TENNEY was then asked what "Isabelle's" employment was and replied that although she had a very hazy notion on this subject it was her recollection that "Isabelle" was employed by some advertising agency in New York City and she was a writer by occupation. She claimed not to know the specific purpose for "Isabelle" making various trips to Washington and, likewise, claimed that "Isabelle" was never inquisitive about her own employment with the Government. She thought that at one time "Isabelle" had mentioned to her that she had changed employment but she claimed to be unable to recall more details.

Miss TENNEY was then asked if she was formerly in the habit of meeting persons by pre-arrangement in various stores in Washington, and she said that like most other New Yorkers she occasionally did keep appointments with acquaintances in public places. When asked specifically about whether she recalled keeping any such appointments in the People's Drug Store at 19th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C. during Thanksgiving week of 1945, she answered that she had no such recollection.

It is to be noted that Miss TENNEY was in a highly nervous and upset condition while being questioned and she inquired if Agents were familiar with the fact that she had recently been in the hospital for a considerable period of time due to a nervous breakdown. She volunteered, by way of explanation for her obvious inability to recall events, that her memory had been greatly impaired during the past year because of her illness and she said it often happens that acquaintances remind her of certain events that had taken place a few months ago and she has no recollection


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whatsoever of such incidents. She was extremely deliberate and evasive throughout the interview and constantly reiterated her alleged loss of memory.

When confronted with the allegation that this Bureau had reason to believe that she had, in fact, been in contact with persons seeking unauthorized possession of information which she had, due to her Government employment, Miss TENNEY seemed somewhat dazed, muttered that she had no idea what Agents were seeking to establish and that the whole matter was almost beyond her comprehension. Due to her obviously poor physical and mental condition and the fact that she was greatly upset from the moment the interview was commenced, she was not intensively interrogated.

The subject of JACOB N. GOLOS was again brought up and Miss TENNEY was asked if, in fact, she had not met this individual through GRACE GRANICH; she expressed mild amazement at this allegation and asked who Miss GRANICH was. It was noted that while being questioned Miss TENNEY wrote down the name "GRACE GRANICH", also the name GOLOS, and when asked her reason for so doing she said she has recently found since her illness that if she looks at a name long enough she sometimes is able to refresh her recollection. She advised Agents that she would communicate with them at the New York Office in the event she regained her memory even partially, on the subject matter of the questions asked.

Miss TENNEY was questioned briefly about her activities subsequent to the time she terminated her Government employment and said she had planned to go to Europe but that she had been unable to secure a passport. She claimed to have no further information as to why she encountered passport difficulties.



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Re: ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and Special Agent DONALD E. SHANNON and covers the period of June 2, 1947:

On June 2, 1947, Dr. ABRAHAM B. WEINSTEIN was interviewed at his office, 20 East 53rd Street, New York, N. Y., by Agents O'BRIEN and SHANNON. In the course of this interview Dr. WEINSTEIN admitted that he knew JOSEPH GREGG, RAY ELSON, and PETER RHODES, all of whom are subjects of the instant investigation. The doctor stated that these individuals were dental patients of his and that he had absolutely no connection with them outside of the relationship of doctor and patient.

The name of BERNARD NORTMAN was mentioned to Dr. WEINSTEIN but he stated that he did not recall this name off hand but that it was quite likely that he could have been a dental patient of his.

He was questioned as to any and all individuals who were patients of his who had any connection with the U. S. Government. With the exception of the aforementioned JOSEPH GREGG he stated that off hand he could recall no other Government employees who were patients of his.

As to RAY ELSON, Dr. WEINSTEIN stated that she had been a patient of his for the past 7 or 8 years. He was unable to recall who recommended her to him. He also stated that he had attended to JOSEPH ELSON, husband of RAY ELSON, in a professional capacity.

He advised that PETER RHODES originally came to him as a dental patient approximately 2 or 3 years ago and that he was recommended by his wife who had been a patient of Dr. WEINSTEIN's for the past 5 years.

He did not remember who recommended JOSEPH GREGG to him but stated that he originally was treated by him about a year and a half ago and that he paid 6 or 7 visits to his office for dental treatment.

In connection with the doctor's practice of dentistry, he himself stated that his particular practice was a highly specialized one and that he engaged for the most part in the reconstruction of the entire mouth. In this regard he stated that he had many wealthy patients who paid large sums of money for dental work. On the other hand, he advised that he had other patients, such as JOSEPH GREGG and PETER RHODES, who were more in the middle

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class whom he charged accordingly. He stated that his fees vary according to the capacity of the individual to pay. He stated that in many cases some of his patients paid only a small fee that just covered expenses while, on the other hand, his wealthy patients made up the difference.

In the course of the interview a photograph of JACOB GOLOS was shown to Dr. WEINSTEIN. After due deliberation he advised that he did not recognize this individual and, furthermore, that he never knew an individual by the name of JACOB GOLOS.

A photograph of informant GREGORY was also shown to Dr. WEINSTEIN. Again he advised that he was unable to recognize this photograph.

He was questioned as to any connection he may have had at any time with the Russian Consulate in New York City or the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. To this he replied that he had rendered dental treatment to a member of the Russian Consulate in New York City whose name he recalls was VASILII KAZANIEV. He could not recall who recommended KAZANIEV to him but stated that he had treated him about one year ago and that he made 3 or 4 visits in all to his office. He stated that KAZANIEV appeared to be very much impressed with the type of dentistry that he practiced and that he asked Dr. WEINSTEIN if he would prepare a manuscript on his particular type of dentistry so that he, KAZANIEV, could take it back to Russia with him. Dr. WEINSTEIN stated that he had prepared this manuscript and that he turned it over to KAZANIEV. He did not recall just how this manuscript was delivered to KAZANIEV but he did remember that it was sent by some means to the Russian Consulate in New York City to be turned over to KAZANIEV who was leaving for Russia in a very short time.

In regard to this manuscript, Dr. WEINSTEIN stated that the reason he was willing to prepare it and to turn it over to KAZANIEV was the fact that he is interested mainly in seeing that people of all nations and in all parts of the world have an opportunity to preserve their teeth. Dr. WEINSTEIN dwelt upon the fact that if he could get all individuals to adhere to his policy in regard to care of the teeth and proper methods of caring for them that the need for dental attention would be minimized. He felt that all the nations of the world and all the people were entitled to the results of his experiments and he stated he was more than willing to put his methods into writing at the request of a member of the Russian Consulate. He stated he could recall no other Russian nationals in the U. S. whom he had known, either professionally or socially.

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Dr. WEINSTEIN was questioned concerning his association with many individuals who were either members of the Communist Party or associated with organizations that are in sympathy with the Communist ideals. He readily admitted that many of his patients might be classified "leftists." He stated that he had no knowledge of the fact that some of his patients may be members of the Communist Party. He readily admitted that he had treated in a professional capacity ANNA LOUISE STRONG, JOHN WILLIAMSON, TED ALLEN, and BARNEY and LEON JOSEPHSON. He also stated there were many others who thought along the same lines as the above. In fact, he stated that probably one-tenth of his patients could be termed leftists. He accounted for this by stating that one recommended the other to him and that, in fact, his clientele could be termed a cross section of the American public.

As to his own political beliefs, he said that he liked to term himself a liberal. He denied that he at any time had been a member of the Communist Party or any other organization that followed the Communist Party line. In fact, he stated the only organization that he was a member of was the American Dental Society. He admitted that he had made contributions on many occasions to the American-Soviet Medical Society, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and many other organizations who had on occasions requested contributions from him. He was asked if he had listed his contributions according to organizations in his income tax returns. In reply he stated that he himself did not make out his income tax but that he did feel that his accountant had so listed the organizations to which he had made contributions.

In regard to LEON JOSEPHSON, Dr. WEINSTEIN admitted that he was friendly with him but he stated that his friendship with LEON JOSEPHSON had come about through his relationship with LEON's brother, BARNEY JOSEPHSON. Dr. WEINSTEIN stated that he was a close friend of BARNEY JOSEPHSON whom he had met through members of the theatrical profession who were patients of his.

The doctor was asked if LEON JOSEPHSON had on any occasion been a guest at his home in Connecticut. In reply at first he denied that LEON JOSEPHSON had at any time been a guest at his home in Connecticut. Upon further questioning and more reflection upon the part of the doctor he admitted that it was quite likely that LEON JOSEPHSON had been a guest at his home. He was then more specifically questioned as to whether or not LEON JOSEPHSON was a guest at his home within the past two months and at the time that LEON JOSEPHSON was wanted for questioning before the House Un-American Affairs Committee. Dr. WEINSTEIN stated that he had no knowledge

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or he did not recall that LEON JOSEPHSON was not available at any time for questioning before the House Un-American Affairs Committee and that, furthermore, he was certain that LEON JOSEPHSON was not staying at his home on such occasion or at least he had no knowledge of it.

He stated that he had discussed with LEON JOSEPHSON the testimony that JOSEPHSON gave before the House Un-American Affairs Committee and that LEON JOSEPHSON told him that the Government was mistaken in its accusations and that, in fact, LEON JOSEPHSON was motivated by his hatred for the Germans and Hitler in whatever action he took. Dr. WEINSTEIN stated that he had no knowledge of any passport fraud in connection with GERHART EISLER that LEON JOSEPHSON was involved in.

Dr. WEINSTEIN was questioned as to whether Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS or Mr. MICHAELS or Mr. ONDA had on any occasion been in contact with him at his home in Stamford, Connecticut. He denied that he knew any of these individuals or that he had any connection with them. It was then specifically pointed out to Dr. WEINSTEIN that these three individuals were functionaries of the Communist Party in the state of Connecticut or had formerly been connected with the Communist Party in the state of Connecticut and that it was known for a fact that they had been in contact with him at his home in Connecticut. He denied emphatically that such could be the facts and he was adamant in his denial of any knowledge of these individuals.

Dr. WEINSTEIN did advise that he had visited in Russia on one occasion and that was in 1928 or 1929 when he made a thirty day tour of Europe. On that occasion he stated he spent about one week in Moscow, Russia, as a tourist. He advised that in this same party of tourists was former Attorney General ANTHONY BIDDLE. He stated that he had made no other trips to Europe since that time.

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UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, N. Y.

This matter is receiving continuous and exhaustive investigative attention and leads are being set out by teletype and letter for immediate coverage by auxiliary field offices.

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CHARACTER OF CASE: ESPIONAGE-R

SPECIAL AGENT: JOHN T. HILSBOS (SA)

DATE: JUNE 7, 1947

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FLJ:MMJ

URGENT

JUNE 14, 1947

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, CHICAGO

Transmit the following message to:

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. ALEXANDER KORAL, KNOWN CONTACT OF NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
PRINCIPAL SUBJECT THIS CASE IN WASHINGTON, ADVISED MY OFFICE THAT FROM NINETEEN
THIRTY NINE TO NINETEEN FORTY FIVE HE ACTED AS COURIER FOR INDIVIDUALS KNOWN TO
HIM ONLY BY COVER NAMES. ONE OF THESE INDIVIDUALS WAS ONE "FRANK". KORAL STATED
HE CAME FROM NY TO WASHINGTON DECEMBER ONE, FORTY FIVE, AND MADE CONTACT WITH
SILVERMASTER AT "FRANK'S" DIRECTIONS. THEREAFTER RETURNED TO NY AND SAW "FRANK"
ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER TWO, FORTY FIVE. FRANK TOLD KORAL THAT HE WAS LEAVING FOR
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. KORAL FURNISHED FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION OF "FRANK". AGE, ABOUT
THIRTY FIVE; HEIGHT, FIVE FEET SEVEN; WEIGHT, ONE FOUR NAUGHT POUNDS; HAIR,
BLACK WITH SLIGHT WAVE; CHARACTERISTICS, SLIGHT TILT ON BASE OF NOSE, GOOD TEETH,
CONSERVATIVE DRESSER; NATIONALITY, BELIEVED POLISH. CHICAGO SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO
IDENTIFY UNKNOWN "FRANK" THROUGH ABOVE DESCRIPTION AND FACT THAT HE ALLEGEDLY
ARRIVED IN CHICAGO EARLY DECEMBER, FORTY FIVE.

HOOVER

RECORDED

INDEXED

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

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DATE 5-2-83 BY SP5 RIG/hh
3042 PUS/AB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 24 1947 JUN 14 1947

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

Per

42

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 10, 1947

Director, FBI

RE: GREGORY;
ESPIONAGE - R

G. I. R. - 5

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John T. Hilsbos, at New York, dated June 7, 1947, under the above-captioned title, in which the interviews of MICHAEL GREENBERG were set out.

During these interviews, GREENBERG indicated that he intended to sail for England on June 6, 1947 on the SS MARINE JUMPER. He stated his address in England would be 38 George Street, Salford, Manchester, 8, England, where he intended to visit his parents. He also indicated that he planned to visit Trinity College, where he would seek job contacts for employment, preferably in the United States. He further stated that he was applying for work in the United Nations to assist in the Economic Division. GREENBERG stated that he has reservations for his return to the United States on the AMERICAN AIRLINES, leaving England on October 4, 1947.

At the time of the interviews, GREENBERG stated he was particularly concerned about his trip inasmuch as he felt that a cancellation of his trip would probably prevent him from going to England this year inasmuch as it was extremely difficult to obtain reservations.

He stated that if it was any intention of the Department of Justice to delay his departure to England, he would contact DAVID NILES, who, in turn, would see President TRUMAN so that his departure would not be delayed. He also indicated that he would contact various influential people in Washington, D. C. so that his trip would not be cancelled.

The interviewing agents advised GREENBERG that they had no knowledge as to whether the Department of Justice intended to make any effort to cancel his trip to England.

LWS:MXW
65-14603



3042 PWS/AB 4/7/88
DECLASSIFIED BY SP5RJC/ab
ON 5-2-83

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&
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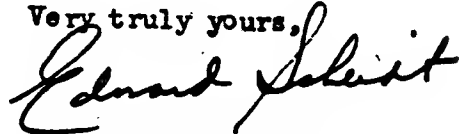
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Letter to Director
NY 65-14603

June 10, 1947

WALTER DIETZ, UNITED STATES LINES, 1 Broadway, New York City, examined his records, which reflected that MICHAEL GREENBERG boarded the SS MARINE JUMPER on June 6, 1947 and that he was presently sailing to Plymouth, England.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC

cc Washington Field

34

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington Field Division, Room 1706

Washington, D. C.

May 29, 1947

100-17493

ELG:CNS

Director, FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

ALGER HISS aka Eugene Hiss

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 F. J. [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 6/30/92

G. I. R. 5

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Dear Sir:

The following information is being furnished on the above individual for use in connection with an anticipated interview. U

ALLEGATIONS OF GREGORY

Gregory related that HAROLD GLASSER, an individual who is a prominent figure in this investigation, had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and had dropped out of the VICTOR PERLO group in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that VICTOR PERLO had told Gregory that GLASSER had asked him if GLASSER would be able to return to the PERLO group. PERLO, in explaining why GLASSER had left the group originally, stated that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. PERLO told GREGORY that he did not know the identity of this American, and that CHARLES KRAMER, also a prominent figure identified with this investigation, so far as he knew was the only person who had possession of this information. GREGORY stated that at a later date Gregory, in talking with KRAMER in New York City, brought the matter up and KRAMER stated to Gregory that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was named HISS and that he was employed by the United States State Department. U

Gregory informed that "Jack", a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, advised of the information relative to GLASSER and in the spring of 1945 Gregory obtained an article concerning the United States State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which HISS was mentioned. At that time "Jack" stated to Gregory that he had learned the identity of HISS. U

Gregory also advised that on one occasion GREGORY SILVERMASTER, a prominent figure in this investigation, complained to Gregory that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in

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JUN 14 1947

EX-65

Classified by 4842/2-83
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
4-10177 BK

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DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ALGER HISS, aka Eugene Hiss

Washington and asked if Gregory could do something to remedy the situation. Gregory told "Bill," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, about the Silvermaster complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "Gene" who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out." Gregory advised that it was Gregory's impression that he was referring to HISS who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an adviser to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department. *W/S (u)*

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED] *U*

[REDACTED] *U*

[REDACTED] *U*

[REDACTED] *U*

[REDACTED] *U*

[REDACTED] *U*

[REDACTED] *U*

[REDACTED] *U*

refer

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ALGER HISS, aka Eugene Hiss

[illegible]

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

On May 10, 1945, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a former important member of the Communist Party and a courier for the Communist Government underground, advised that he was instructed in 1935 to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C., who was the leader of a group of government employees who were Communist Party members, but whose activities with the Party as such has ceased when they were transferred to the underground of the Communist Party. The informant, as a courier, operated between WARE and a Russian contact in New York City. The informant explained there were about eight individual members in the WARE organization. These in turn operated an underground unit and each member of these underground units was not aware of the identity nor composition of any of the other units. The informant pointed out that after having been assigned to work with WARE, he learned the

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DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ALGER HISS, aka Eugene Hiss

identities of the members of that particular underground group, inasmuch as he met with them on numerous occasions. He named the following individuals as having attended the group meetings: JOHN ABT, LEE PRESSMAN, HENRY COLLINS, NATHAN PERLOW, CHARLES KRIVITSKY, aka Charles Kramer, ALGER HISS and his brother, DONALD HISS, ~~POST~~ NATHAN WITT and an unknown man who was the husband of ALICE MENDHAM. (S)(u)

ALGER HISS and his brother, DONALD, were members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C., at least until 1937. While ALGER was with the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, he met with HENRY WARE'S group on several occasions and usually attended when the group meetings were held at HENRY COLLINS' home. He added that when HISS went into the Nye Committee Investigating Armaments, he was segregated from the group and had no more official contacts with them, but would meet socially with a lot of them and was particularly close to JOHN ABT'S sister, MARIAN BACHRACK. (S)(u)

Informant said he had no reason to believe that ALGER HISS may have dropped out of the Communist Party. Informant explained that after he (informant) had broken with the Communist Party, he made a special trip to the HISS home in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., with the purpose of talking HISS into breaking away from the Party. He had dinner with HISS at his home and then talked with him all night in an effort to persuade him to leave the Party. HISS refused, and gave as his reason for not breaking his loyalty to his friends and principles. CHAMBERS opinionated that one of the strongest reasons for HISS' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatical loyalty to the Communist Party on the part of his wife. (S)(u)

It has been alleged that the name of ALGER HISS, 3415 Volta Place, N. W., was included on a list of the names entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action." The name of Mrs. ALGER HISS (PRISCILLA) at the aforementioned address is also said to have appeared in this list, with a notation that her husband was with the State Department. This Committee was considered a Communist front organization. ALGER HISS has denied any contact with this group. U

A former important member of the Communist Party alleged that the Communist Party planned to have DONALD HISS handle the HARRY BRIDGES case in California because of the influence which he might have with the Labor Department. DONALD and ALGER HISS reportedly were members of a Communist Party underground movement in Washington in 1933. ALGER HISS has reportedly denied that he is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party and HISS denied affiliation with the Young Communist League. U

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ALGER HISS, aka Eugene Hiss

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised the State Department in September, 1939, that ALGER HISS was an assistant to one SAYRE of the Communist Party in 1937 and that he was a member of the underground Communist Party and active with a group in Baltimore.

ALGER'S wife, PRISCILLA, is alleged to have been a Socialist in the early days of the New Deal.

Information is available reflecting that HISS was in 1933 the Chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association. This information also reflects that he was involved in a group of persons in Washington, D. C. all connected with the International Juridical Association, including NATHAN WITT and LEE PRESSMAN, who, like HISS, are reported to have been recruited into the Communist underground. The International Juridical Association, which is no longer active, was formed in 1931 by a group of persons who over a period of years have been closely connected with the Communist Movement. It is known to have been closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense, which group has long served as the legal arm of the Communist Movement.

In 1933 it is known that EARL ~~X~~BROWDER desired to use the mailing list of the International Juridical Association in order to advertise and increase the subscriptions to the "New Masses."

During its existence the International Juridical Association closely followed the Communist program and it is known that it cooperated with such groups as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the International Labor Defense and the National Lawyers Guild. u

[REDACTED]

ref

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WFO 100-17493

~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ALGER HISS, aka Eugene Hiss

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

During the several weeks prior to December 28, 1945, ALGER HISS was primarily engaged in activities relating to his planned trip to London, England, as a representative of the State Department and during this period he made, so far as is known, no important contacts with other subjects in this investigation. U

ALGER HISS returned to the United States on February 22, 1946, and at his request he was interviewed on March 25, 1946. During this interview he advised that he was not much of a joiner, but could have been on the mailing list of organizations of various kinds, but was unable to state whether this was a fact. He recalled that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. HISS denied that either he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers, because he thought some of her friends had been members of that organization. HISS denied emphatically that at the present time or at any time in the past he had been a member of the Communist Party. He also denied that he had ever had any associations with the Communist Party. He further advised that as far as he knew none of his friends were members of the Communist Party. However, he stated that he had heard many people say that one of his friends, LEE PRESSMAN, was either a Party member or followed the Party line, but HISS did not know this to be a fact. LEE PRESSMAN, mentioned by HISS, is identical with LEON PRESSMAN, the present General Counsel for the CIO, Washington, D. C. U

Physical Surveillance

On November 30, 1945, a man and woman driving a car with tags listed to HAROLD W. STEIN, husband of LORIN S. STEIN, 3744 Huntington Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., visited the HISS residence and then returned to the above address. (Mrs. STEIN is a member of the Washington Bookshop. The DIES Committee lists the name of STEIN on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. STEIN has been described as a "Pink", a Communist thinker, a leftist, and so forth, by several individuals.) U

On December 10, 1945, ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were guests of LAWRENCE MEREDITH CLEMSON SMITH, 3230 Reservoir Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. (SMITH was a member of the National Lawyers Guild until 1940, the American Federation of Artists and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His wife, ELEANOR, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington League of Women Shoppers in 1941. In 1940 SMITH was Special Assistant to the Attorney General.) U

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WFO 100-17493

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ALGER HISS, aka Eugene Hiss

On March 9, 1947, a physical surveillance revealed that HENRY HILL COLLINS, a prominent subject in this case, was observed to enter the HISS residence. U

[Technical Surveillance] (u)

On December 30, 1945, DOROTHY BLAISDELL contacted PRISCILLA HISS. DOROTHY BLAISDELL, 3901 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., in 1941 was on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China; also she was on a membership list of the Capital City Forum, an alleged Socialist group in D. C., and on the active list of the League of Women Shoppers. Mr. and Mrs. DONALD C. BLAISDELL reportedly were on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. (u)

On January 11, 1946, Mrs. HISS contacted MARCIA FOOTE and mentioned that she had been in contact with LOLA HORTON. Mrs. ROBERT WYMAN HORTON, aka Lola G. Horton, reportedly was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a member of the Socialist Party, Consumers Organizations in D. C., on the membership of the Capital City Forum, a member of the Committee to keep America Out of War and Chairman of the Committee on Membership of the League of Women Shoppers in 1940 and 1941. (u)

On June 5, 1946, DONALD BLAISDELL contacted PRISCILLA HISS. (u)

The indices of this office reveal that DONALD CHRISTY BLAISDELL of the State Department was the subject of an Internal Security, Hatch Act, Investigation based upon the allegation that the DIES Committee listed his name as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. BLAISDELL denied this in 1942 and no administrative action was taken. (u)

LYNN WHITE, MILLS COLLEGE, Oakland, California, on January 23, 1947, attempted to arrange a meeting with ALGER HISS. [REDACTED] b1

On August 17, 1946, the informant advised that subject HENRY COLLINS invited HISS and his family to his residence for dinner the following day. (u)

It is further known that on January 31, 1947, HENRY COLLINS (u)

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WFO 100-17493

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: ALGER HISS, aka Eugene Hiss

attempted to contact HISS with negative results. The informant advised that on February 2, 1947, PRISCILLA HISS visited in the COLLINS' residence. Concerning COLLINS, it is further known that on March 27, 1947, he called his home in Lanham, Maryland, from the HISS residence. U

On March 7, 1947, subject ROBERT MILLER contacted ALGER HISS. U

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel
GUY HOTTEL, SAC

100-17493
ELG:CNS

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 9 1947

TELETYPE

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 14 9 6

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

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DATE 5-2-83 BY SP5 RJL
4/7/89 9420WJ/100

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. MESSRS. T. VINCENT QUINN AND T. J. DONEGAN
TODAY ADVISED THE CONTEMPLATED PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BEFORE THE
GRAND JURY IN PRESENTING THIS CASE, STARTING JUNE SIXTEEN. THEY STATED
THAT THE FIRST WITNESS WOULD BE [REDACTED], AFTER WHICH THE
AGENTS WHO INTERVIEWED [REDACTED] WOULD TESTIFY, FOLLOWED BY [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

MR. QUINN ADVISED THAT THEY INTEND TO CONTINUE ALONG THIS LINE IN FIRST
PRESENTING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IN EACH INSTANCE PRECEDING THE SUBJECT
BY [REDACTED] HE ADVISED THAT IT WILL BE

NECESSARY FOR ONLY ONE AGENT TO APPEAR TO TESTIFY TO THE INTERVIEW
WITH EACH SUBJECT AND PROBABLY IT SHOULD BE THE AGENT WHO HAD THE MOST
KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT AND WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF INTERVIEW,

PARTICULARLY IF NO SIGNED STATEMENT WAS TAKEN AND ORAL TESTIMONY IS
NECESSARY. IN THE EVENT A SIGNED STATEMENT WAS TAKEN AND CONTAINS
ALL THE NECESSARY TESTIMONY, EITHER AGENT WILL SUFFICE. MR. QUINN

END PAGE ONE

TWO COPIES WFO

CC: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Jones

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PAGE TWO

ADVISED THAT HE WILL ADVISE AS FAR IN ADVANCE AS POSSIBLE AS TO WHEN
THE WITNESSES WILL BE NEEDED IN ORDER THAT APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS
CAN BE MADE. HE ADVISED THAT IN THE CASE OF THE SUBJECTS THEY
WOULD BE HANDLED BY SUBPOENA SERVED BY THE APPROPRIATE US MARSHALS.
IT WAS NOTED BY MR. QUINN THAT A NUMBER OF POSSIBLE SUBJECTS ON THE
LIST WHICH HE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT ON MAY TWENTYSIX LAST WERE
NOT INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF SUBJECTS RECENTLY INTERVIEWED UNDER BUREAU
INSTRUCTIONS. THESE INCLUDED SUCH SUBJECTS AS BURSNER, VOLKOV, GLASSER,
PERAZICH, JOSEPH, PARK, REDMONT, SISE AND ADLER. IT WAS SUGGESTED TO
MR. QUINN THAT THE EXACT STATUS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS COULD MORE READILY
BE DETERMINED IN WASHINGTON AND IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT HE COMMUNICATE
WITH THE DEPARTMENT AND HE SAID HE WOULD DO THIS.

SCHEIDT

What about this?

10.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: THE GREGORY CASE

SECRET

DATE: June 12, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Reference is made to the attached teletype from the New York Office dated June 9, 1947, concerning the contemplated procedure to be followed before the Federal Grand Jury in presenting this case starting next Monday, June 16, 1947. On page two it is noted that Mr. T. Vincent Quinn noted that a number of possible subjects on the list which he submitted to the Department on May 26, 1947, were not included in the list of subjects recently interviewed under Bureau instructions. He said that he included the following subjects: Norman Chandler Bursler, Anatole Volkov, Harold Glasser, George Perazich, J. Julius Joseph, Willard Z. Park, Bernard Redmont, Hazen Sise and Schlomer Adler.

G. I. R. -5

It was suggested to Mr. Quinn that the exact status of these individuals could more readily be determined in Washington and it was suggested that he communicate with the Department which he stated he would do.

For your information, instructions were sent to the Field on May 28, 1947, to interview all of the subjects listed in the letter from the Department dated May 26, 1947, with the exception of the following who are out of the country and unavailable for interview: Schlomer Adler - In China; J. Julius Joseph - London, England; and Bernard Redmont - Buenos Aires, Argentina.

By letter dated May 29, 1947, the Attorney General was advised that interviews would be conducted with the subjects requested in the letter from the Department dated May 26 with the exception of those listed immediately above.

The results of an interview with Harold Glasser was made available to the Attorney General as an enclosure to a letter dated May 17, 1947.

Norman Chandler Bursler was interviewed by the Chicago Office on June 8, 1947, and the report covering this interview has not arrived at the Bureau to date. This report will immediately be furnished to the Department upon its receipt.

ENCL

George Perazich was interviewed by the Chicago Office on June 8, 1947, and the report has not reached the Bureau to date. It will be made available to the Department immediately upon its receipt.

Anatole Volkov, the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, is a student at the University of North Carolina. The Charlotte Office advised that he is away from the University and will return next Monday, June 16, 1947, at which time he will be interviewed. The results of this interview will immediately be made to the Department.

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Memo To: The Director

SECRET

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

Willard Z. Park is in Ethiopia and at the time instructions went out to the Field to interview subjects, the Washington Field Office received information that he would return to this country in the near future on or about that time and would be available for interview. However, it has since been learned that he will remain in Ethiopia. The Department is being advised of his unavailability in the attached letter to the Attorney General.

By letter dated June 5, 1947, the Attorney General was furnished a report from the Washington Field Office containing the results of interviews with the following individuals: Virginus Frank Coe, Alger Hiss, Priscilla Hiss, Irving Kaplan, Duncan Lee, Ishbel Lee, Solomon Wischinsky, Ruth Rifkin, Allan Rosenberg, William H. Taylor and Donald N. Wheeler.

On June 9, 1947, a New York report in this case was made available directly to Mr. T. Vincent Quinn and Mr. T. J. Donegan by the New York Office reflecting the results of interviews with Cedric Belfrage, Abraham Brothman, Ray Elson, Michael Endelman, Michael Greenberg, Maurice Halperin, Mildred Price, John Hazard Reynolds, Peter Rhodes, Helen Tenney and Dr. Abraham Weinstein.

An additional copy of this report will be made available to the Department here in Washington.

There is attached hereto for your approval a letter to the Attorney General advising the status of interviews to date.

Attachment

ADDENDUM

ASAC Belmont was advised of the above and instructed to immediately telephonically inform Mr. Donegan.

DML ✓

SECRET

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 9, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my letter of June 7, 1947, enclosing five copies of the report of Special Agent JOHN T. HILSPPOS, dated June 7, 1947.

Inadvertently, a table of contents, which is Page 3a of the report, was omitted and there are being enclosed five copies of this page for the Bureau and two copies for the Washington Field Office.

Two copies of the above-mentioned report were furnished to MR. QUINN and MR. DONEGAN today and one copy of the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated June 4, 1947, at Washington, D. C., was only furnished to them.

ENCS 5 Detached 7-4 Jones.
cc--WASHINGTON FIELD (ENCS 2)

JTH:EMD
65-14603

G. I. R. 5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-83 BY SP5 RJG/pat
4/7/89 3042 PWD/AB

RECORDED

65-56402-2589

EX-52

File 5
JTH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: GREGORY
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 7, 1947

Transmitted herewith are copies of the report of Special Agent John T. Hilsbos dated at New York June 7, 1947 in the captioned matter.

Pursuant to the Bureau's request to be advised as to the date on which copies of this report will be given to T. Vincent Quinn and Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, I wish to advise you that two copies of this report will be delivered to them on June 9, 1947.

5 Encls.

cc: Washington Field - 2 encls.

AJT:els
 65-14603

HANDLED BY
 ATOR DESK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-2-83 BY SP5RIG/kab
 4/7/89 3042 PWS/SS

RECORDED

EX-52

JUN 25 1947

File 6
 7/1/47

26

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-18029

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 6/9/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/7/47	REPORT MADE BY EARL A. HALVORSON EAH:eak
TITLE GREGORY CLASS 1 & 2 BY <i>SP6 BIA</i> REASON FOR DATE OF REVIEW <i>6/30/93</i>			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R REFER 5 I S CONFIDENTIAL
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/1/81 BY <i>SP6 BIA</i> GEORGE N. PERAZICH GEORGE N. PERAZICH resides at 5805 Dorchester Avenue, Apartment 3-C, Chicago, and is employed by the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. PERAZICH interviewed June 7, 1947, and signed statement obtained. Background information set out. PERAZICH stated he has never been a member of the Communist Party or any organization known by him to have been affiliated with or controlled by the Communist Party. He stated that while employed by Foreign Economic Administration and U.N.R.R.A. the nature of his work did not involve handling of confidential or restricted information, was never solicited for any information which was not available to member nations of U.N.R.R.A., and to the best of his knowledge, never gave any information to persons not authorized to receive it. PERAZICH advised he has never met and does not know JACOB GOLOS, VICTOR PERLO, JOHN APT, CHARLES KRAMER, HAROLD GLASSER, DONALD WHEELER, ALLEN ROSENBERG, MARY PRICE, NATHAN SILVERMASTER, WILLIAM L. TULLMAN and ANATOLE VOIKOV. He met the following while employed by National Bureau of Economic Research, W.P.A., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1935 to 1940, and admits contacts with them at later dates: HARRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD, SAUL LISCHINSKY, IRVING KAPLAN, HERB SCHIMMEL, CARL GREEN and DAVID WEINTRAUB. PERAZICH admitted contacts with GEORGE SILVERMAN, DAN KUKANJA, Chief U.N.R.R.A. Delegate from Yugoslavia, and VASO SZRENTIC on official U.N.R.R.A. business. PERAZICH originally met NORMAN BURSNER at the			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-56402-2591 RECORDED INDEXED 35-11111-1111 DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 RJG/cak ON 5-2-83	
COPIES DESTROYED <i>1/2/82</i> COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (AMSD) 3-Washington Field (Encl. 1) (AMSD-Registered (100-17493)) 2-New York (AMSD) (65-14603) 2-Chicago		JUN 11 1947 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)	

Chicago file 100-18029

University of California, and admits several contacts with him since that time. PERAZICH advised he does not know of any Communist Party connections of any of above acquaintances. He stated that he does not know of any of above-named persons meeting as a group. Signed statement forwarded as enclosure to Washington Field. CONFIDENTIAL

- P -

REFERENCES: Letter from Bureau to Chicago, dated June 3, 1947.
Letter from Washington Field to Bureau, dated May 29, 1947.
Teletype from Chicago to Bureau and Washington Field, dated June 7, 1947.

DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois

This is a joint report made by Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON and the reporting Agent.

On June 7, 1947, Special Agent WESLEY A. ANDERSON and the reporting Agent interviewed Subject GEORGE N. PERAZICH, in Room 305, Social Science Research Building, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and the following information was obtained:

PERAZICH stated that he is residing at 5805 Dorchester Avenue, Apartment 3-C, Chicago, Illinois, with Professor PAUL R. SWEET, who is Professor of History at the University of Chicago. PERAZICH's family continues to reside at 3207 Oliver Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., which he considers as his permanent residence.

A check of the indices of the Chicago Office disclosed the following information concerning a Professor SWEET, who may be identical with the person with whom PERAZICH is residing:

[REDACTED]

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PERAZICH related that he is employed by the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and is working on the commercial aspects of atomic energy. His office

Chicago file 100-18029

is located at Room 505, Social Science Research Building, 1156 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois. PERAZICH attended the University of California from September 25, 1925 to May 11, 1935. His education was interrupted because it was necessary for him to earn his tuition. He stated that while attending the University of California he was a member of the League for Industrial Democracy, and also the International Foreign Relations Group. He advised that he does not recall being a member of, or being President of, the Social Problems Club, and does not recall being on the National Committee of the Student Congress Against War. He recalls that a publication entitled "Student Outpost" was published at the University of California, but he did not recall having any connection with it. PERAZICH advised that he was not a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union. He stated that he was not a member of the Young Communist League, and doubts that he was present at a meeting of the Social Problems Club at which plans were made for control of that organization by the Young Communist League. PERAZICH was interested in debating, but does not recall any particular debates. PERAZICH stated he is not a member of the Communist Party now, and never has been a member of the Communist Party in the past.

PERAZICH recalled that he resided at 1738 Milvia Street, Berkeley, California, for about a year while he was attending the University of California. He does not recall any Communists living at that address and does not recall any Communist meetings being held at that address.

PERAZICH recalled that he met NORMAN BURSNER when they were both attending the University of California. Facts relating to BURSNER are set out in the signed statement, which is quoted below. However, it should be noted that PERAZICH has had several contacts with BURSNER since he came to Chicago in March of this year. He stated that they had a dinner appointment on June 7, 1947, the day on which PERAZICH was interviewed. PERAZICH advised he was not aware if BURSNER is acquainted with NATHAN SILVERMASTER. & u

PERAZICH stated that he went to Yugoslavia on a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration mission on August 28, 1944, and returned to the United States on November 5, 1945 for a conference. He also went to Yugoslavia on November 22, 1945 on a U.N.R.R.A. mission, and returned to the United States on January 5, 1946. As indicated in the signed statement, which is set out below, PERAZICH stated that at no time during his employment by the Foreign Economic Administration and U.N.R.R.A. was he contacted by anyone soliciting any information. It should be noted that he was questioned specifically in this regard relative to a trip to Yugoslavia. PERAZICH stated he was not solicited by anyone for information while he was abroad. & u

It should also be noted that specific association with persons involved in this investigation by PERAZICH are set out in the signed statement. PERAZICH also stated that he does not know of any of the persons mentioned in the

CONFIDENTIAL

signed statement meeting as a group. He advised that he does not know of any espionage activities on the part of any of his acquaintances. PERAZICH furnished the following signed statement, quoted below:

"Chicago, Ill.
June 7, 1947

"I, George N. Perazich, make the following voluntary statement to Earl A. Halvorson and Wesley A. Anderson, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Special Agents Halvorson and Anderson have advised me that I am not required to make any statement and that any statement which I do make may be used against me in court. This statement is given voluntarily and without any threats, force, or promises of any kind.

"I was born April 20, 1905, in Rezevichi Petrovac, Yugoslavia. I entered the U. S. at Galveston, Texas, in Aug 1924 as a student, and reentered the U S. for permanent residence at Brownsville, Texas, on Feb 26, 1941. I was naturalized on Sept 3, 1942, in the U. S. District Court at Buffalo, N.Y. I attended the University of California at Berkeley, Cal., with some interruptions in order to earn tuition from Sept 25, 1925 to May 11, 1935. I was employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research, WPA, from about Nov 1935 to Aug 1940; by the Liberty Bank of Buffalo, N.Y. in the research advisory service from Aug 1940 to Sept., 1942; Western Electric Co, Kerney, N.J from Oct 1942 to Oct 1943; Foreign Economic Administration from Nov 8, 1943 to Dec 31, 1943; and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration from Jan 1, 1944 to Feb 28, 1947.

"I am not now a member of the Communist Party, and I have never been a member of the Communist Party in the past. I have never been a member of any organization known by me to have been affiliated with or controlled by the Communist Party.

"I am not acquainted with, and to my recollection I have never heard of the following persons: JACOB GOLOS, VICTOR PERLO, JOHN AET, CHARLES KRAMER, HAROLD GLASSER, DONALD WHEELER, ALLEN ROSENBERG, MARY PRICE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WILLIAM L. ULLMAN, and ANATOLE VOLKOV.

"I met HARRY MAGDOFF when we were both employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Philadelphia, Pa, in 1936 or 1937. I saw him frequently until 1940, but then did not see him again until the Spring of 1946 in Washington, D. C. I had lunch with him several times and we visited in each others homes during 1946. I do not know if MAGDOFF is a member of the Communist Party or has engaged in Communist activities.

CONFIDENTIAL

Chicago file 100-18029

CONFIDENTIAL

"I met EDWARD FITZGERALD when we were both employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Philadelphia, Pa., and was associated with him from 1937 to 1940. Since that time, I have seen him several times in the spring of 1944 and once in the spring of 1946. I do not recall where I saw him, but believe we had lunch together on the last occasion. I do not know if FITZGERALD is a member of the Communist Party, or has engaged in any Communist activities.

"I met SAUL LISCHINSKY when we were both employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Philadelphia, Pa., and was casually associated with him for a few months during either 1937 or 1938. We had no contact from 1938 until the spring of 1946, when we were both employed by UNRRA in Wash., D. C. I did not associate with him socially. I do not know if LISCHINSKY is a member of the Communist Party or has engaged in any Communist activities.

"I met GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was employed in the Procurement Division of the French Purchasing Commission, during the late summer or fall of 1946. At that time we had lunch with either DAN KUKANJA, chief UNRRA delegate from Yugoslavia, or VASO SZRENTIC, who was attached to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, D. C. At this luncheon the discussion was concerning the procurement of wood working equipment for UNRRA. I also talked to Silverman on other occasions and we discussed official business concerning UNRRA. I believe SILVERMAN is acquainted with both KUKANJA and SZRENTIC. I do not know if SILVERMAN is a member of the Communist Party, or has engaged in any Communist activities.

"I met IRVING KAPLAN when we were both employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1935, and KAPLAN was my boss. I was associated with him until 1938 or 1939 when he left there, and was out of contact with him until the first part 1946. During 1946, Kaplan and his wife and my wife and I exchanged visits in each others homes about four times, and went to the theatre together two or three times. I do not know if KAPLAN is a member of the Communist Party or has engaged in any Communist activities.

"I met HERB SCHIMMEL when we were both employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Philadelphia, Pa., and was associated with him from 1937 to 1940. Since that time, I have seen him only twice, and that was during the spring of 1946. Once when he visited me in my office, and once when he took my family for a ride. I do not know if SCHIMMEL is a member of the Communist Party or has engaged in any Communist activities.

"I met CARL GREEN when we were both employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Philadelphia, Pa., and was associated with him from 1937 to 1940. My only other contact with him was in 1946 when he called me, but we did not get together. I do not know if GREEN is a member of the Communist Party or has engaged in any

"Communist activities.

"I met DAVID WEINTRAUB when we were both employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research in Philadelphia, Pa, and was associated with him from 1935 to 1940. I was also associated with him during 1944 and 1946 when WEINTRAUB was Chief of the Bureau of Supply, of UNRRA. WEINTRAUB was also a social associate. I do not know if he is a member of the Communist Party or has engaged in any Communist activities.

"I met NORMAN BURSIER when we both attended the University of California, and both worked in the same box factory. BURSIER did not live at 1738 Milvia St, Berkeley, Cal, at the same time that I did. BURSIER was also employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research for a short time in 1935. The next time I saw BURSIER was in the spring of 1946 when he visited my home in Washington, D. C. That was the only time that I saw him in Wash., D. C., I do not know if BURSIER is a member of the Communist Party, or has engaged in any Communist activities.

"While associated with the Foreign Economic Administration and UNRRA, the nature of my work did not involve the handling of confidential or restricted information. I was never solicited for any information which was not available to member nations of UNRRA. To the best of my knowledge I have never given any information pertaining to my work to persons not authorized to receive it.

"I have read the above statement which to the best of my knowledge is true. This statement consist of six pages, and I have signed each page and initialed each correction

"Signed

**/s/ GEORGE PERAZICH
June 7 1947**

"Witnesses

**/s/ EARL A. HALVORSON, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chicago, Ill, June 7, 1947**

**/s/ WESLEY A. ANDERSON, Special Agent
F.B.I.
Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1947"**

Enclosure to Washington Field: Signed statement by GEORGE PERAZICH, dated June 7, 1947, Chicago, Illinois, and witnessed by Special Agents EARL A. HALVORSON and WESLEY A. ANDERSON.

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL

Chicago file 100-18029

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

Two copies of this report are being furnished to the New York Office for information because the Subjects in this case may be called before the Grand Jury in New York.

- P E N D I N G -

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Division
Room 1706
Washington 25, D. C.
May 28, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

3042 Pw/TS 9/12/88

5-2-83

Classified by SP5 RJG/pch

Declassify on: OADR

RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

IRVING KAPLAN, aka Isidor Kaplan

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

The following information is being furnished on the above individual for use in connection with an anticipated interview:

BACKGROUND

IRVING KAPLAN and his wife DOROTHY presently reside at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. The above address is an apartment building located in a settlement known as Parkfairfax.

The following various dates and places of birth have been given by KAPLAN:

The Philadelphia index of voters lists his birth as September 23, 1900, New York City.

The WPA records at Washington, D. C., show that he was born on September 23, 1906, no place listed.

The records at City College of New York City reveal that he was born December 12, 1900, at Nvardoc, Russia.

[REDACTED]

KAPLAN immigrated to the United States in 1904 or 1905. His mother is JENNY (JENNIE) KAPLAN who was born in Poland but is now deceased. His father was MORRIS A. KAPLAN, born in Poland, now deceased, but who was naturalized in the Supreme Court of New York City on December 18, 1911. IRVING KAPLAN claims citizenship through his father (derivative).

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100-17493

53 JUN 30 1947

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

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EX-67

File 5
JUN 30 1947

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Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

[REDACTED] *refer*

KAPLAN's education consists of the following:

Grammar school, New York City, 1907 to 1915
Morris High School, New York City, 1915 to 1918
City College of New York, 1919 - 1920
Columbia University, New York City, September, 1920 - June, 1923, where he
received an A.B. degree with honors and was a Phi Beta Kappa
Fordham Law School, 1927 - 1929

On March 31, 1929, KAPLAN was married to DOROTHY ~~FRIEDLAND~~
in New York City. PAULINE (PAULA) ~~FRIEDLAND~~, 5529 Hawthorne Place, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., is a sister of DOROTHY. Other known relatives of DOROTHY
FRIEDLAND are

~~ELMER~~ NORMAN (nephew)
~~JEAN~~ NORMAN
~~BEA~~ NORMAN (sister)
~~SAMUEL~~ NORMAN

all presently residing in Baltimore, Maryland.

KAPLAN's known employment record is as follows:

Pierce Oil Company, New York City, clerk, July, 1918 - June, 1919
A. I. Namm Company, Brooklyn, New York, statistical clerk, July to September,
1923
Corporation Trust Company, New York City, auditor, from July, 1924 - December,
1926
National Industrial Conference Board, New York City, Research Staff, from
December, 1926 - July, 1929
Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Francisco, California, from September,
1929 - April, 1935, as an economist and statistician
Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C. He was appointed July 11,
1935, as senior statistician. On December, 16, 1935, he was transferred

Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

and promoted to Associate Director of the National Research Project in WPA. In February, 1936, his salary was increased to \$5,000 and then in March, 1936, he was transferred with the same title and salary to the National Research Project at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until August, 1938.

Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., August, 1938 - February, 1940, where he was Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., from October, 1939 - March, 1940, where he was engaged in research and survey.

Federal Works Agency, February, 1940 - February, 1942, research analyst.

WPB, Washington, D. C., head program progress analyst, from February 2, 1942 - September, 11, 1944.

Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C., September 12, 1944 - July 11, 1945, where he was in charge of reconstruction and foreign economic development.

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.. On July 12, 1945, he came here as Economic Advisor, Liberated Areas' Problems, Division of Monetary Research. On the same date he was transferred to Foreign Funds Control as Economic Advisor for a period not to exceed 120 days. He was assigned to the United States Group Control Council to Germany to assist in carrying on the liberated areas program of the Treasury Department. On November 12, 1945, this detail in Germany was extended 120 days and was finally terminated on December 22, 1945. On May 19, 1946, he was transferred from Economic Advisor, Division of Monetary Research, to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He entered on duty here May 20, 1946, as an economist where he received \$9,012.50 per annum. He was separated on January 31, 1947, along with the discontinuance of this agency and furloughed through June 20, 1947. At the present time he is unemployed.

Among the references given in KAPLAN's Civil Service Application for Federal employment, he listed the names of

LAUCHLIN CURRIE, Executive Assistant to the President
A. G. SILVERMAN, War Department, Washington, D. C.

both of whom are prominent figures in this case.

The files of the Civil Service Commission carry a report on KAPLAN showing that no derogatory information was developed in an investigation of this individual. The following subjects in this case were interviewed during the Civil Service investigation:

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Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

Irving Kaplan, aka

V. L. BASSIE
HARRY MAGDOFF
EDWARD J. FITZGERALD

~~SECRET~~

At the time of IRVING KAPLAN's employment with the Department of Justice, he listed among other references LAUCHLIN CURRIE and A. G. SILVERMAN who have been identified by informant GREGORY as members of the Communist underground and group in Washington, D. C., engaged in Soviet espionage.

[REDACTED]

ALLEGATIONS OF GREGORY

Original informant GREGORY stated that in the latter part of 1942 or early 1943 she learned from NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER that IRVING KAPLAN, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to GEORGE SILVERMAN, a subject in this case, who in turn passed it on to SILVERMASTER. GREGORY related KAPLAN was a dues-paying Communist Party member. GREGORY has never met KAPLAN but said he was at one time associated with the Perlo Group. She said her latest information was that he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES AND CONTACTS

With reference to KAPLAN's employment by the National Research Project, it was learned he was brought to Philadelphia by DAVID WEINTRAUB, the National Director of the National Research Project, who highly recommended KAPLAN. DAVID WEINTRAUB has been reported as a Communist Party organizer in 1930 while he, WEINTRAUB, was the Research Assistant in the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

[REDACTED]

It is to be noted that WEINTRAUB has contacted other individuals prominent in this case.

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Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

① The files at UNRRA reveal that on February 24, 1944, subject SOLOMON A. LISCHINSKY made application for a position with UNRRA and at that time, among others, he listed as references subjects HAROLD GLASSER and IRVING KAPLAN. In 1942 in an application for Federal employment filed at the United States Civil Service Commission, among others he listed subjects GEORGE PERAZICH and IRVING KAPLAN as references.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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The files of this office reveal that the name of DOROTHY FRIEDLAND KAPLAN was listed as an active member of the League of Women Shoppers in 1941 and as actively associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical Surveillance

On November 30, 1945, an automobile bearing tags listed to BEATRICE H. VAN TASSEL, 1622 Mount Eagle Place, Alexandria, Virginia, was

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Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

observed at the KAPLAN home. BEATRICE and her husband ALFRED are known to be in frequent contact with the KAPLANS, as well as other subjects in this case, and are reportedly Communist sympathizers.

A man and woman in a car with tags subscribed to by IRVING W. CHESKIN, 3204 South Stafford Street, Fairlington, Virginia, contacted Mrs. KAPLAN on November 30, 1945. IRVING CHESKIN's wife's name is MILDRED. Both have contacted subjects in this case and are known to have attended meetings where Communists were present.

On February 2, 1946, the KAPLANS attended a party at the FEROL M. CORNELISONS' home, 2909 Clive Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., which party was attended by the MAGDOFFS, BEATRICE HEIMAN, DAVE WEINTRAUB, the FITZGERALDS, and others. (It is to be noted that FEROL CORNELISON was formerly a member of the Washington Bookshop and is a contact of subjects EDWARD FITZGERALD and HARRY MAGDOFF. BEATRICE HEIMAN was formerly employed by the Tass News Agency and as a secretary at the Russian Embassy.)

On February 5, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that KAPLAN, subject GEORGE PERAZICH, and LOU GOLDBLATT of San Francisco, California, had lunch together. GOLDBLATT on numerous occasions has been in contact with Communist Party members and sympathizers. He was for years an aide to HARRY BRIDGES in San Francisco. At the present time he is an attorney for the National Maritime Union.

IRVING KAPLAN and FRANK COE on February 8, 1946, were observed at the home of GEORGE SILVERMAN. All are subjects in this case.

Major OSCAR BODANSKY lunched with Mr. and Mrs. KAPLAN on February 26, 1946, and later BODANSKY was at the KAPLAN home for the night. BODANSKY is a Russian-born, naturalized American citizen. He was commissioned in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in 1942 and presently is stationed at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

The KAPLANS were observed in the company of ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDELMAN on May 2 and October 31, 1946. NEEDELMAN is a Russian-born, naturalized citizen who is legal representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City. NEEDELMAN and his wife EDITH are reportedly active Communists.

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Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

On July 12 and 29, 1946, the KAPLANS are known to have dined with the GEORGE SILVERMANS.

A physical surveillance revealed that as KAPLAN and subject SOLOMON LISCHINSKY were dining together at Delmonico's Restaurant on 15th Street, Washington, D. C., on July 30, 1946, they were greeted by subject SOL ADLER who had recently returned to this country.

On August 3, 1946, subject SOL ADLER and Mrs. KAPLAN were observed to meet IRVING KAPLAN and MURRAY LATIMER, an important figure in this case, at the Washington Airport.

A physical surveillance on November 23, 1946, revealed that the KAPLANS attended a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a Communist dominated organization, at the residence of EDUARD and JANE STONE, 9221 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. Also present at this meeting were the MAGDOFFS and other contacts of the KAPLANS. (EDUARD STONE is employed at the National Housing Authority and the STONES have frequently been in contact with subjects MAGDOFF, FITZGERALD, and other Communist sympathizers. The STONES are known to be actively interested in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.)

On November 25, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that WILLIAM GLAZIER, IRVING KAPLAN, BRUCE WAYBUR, and SAMUEL M. COHEN (COHEN) of RFC lunched together at the 400 Restaurant, 1400 block of F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (GLAZIER is Washington representative for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and is in frequent contact with known Communists, as well as subjects in this case. BRUCE WAYBUR is a representative for the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO and reportedly holds a life membership in the Washington Bookshop. WAYBUR is known to be a frequent contact of Communist members and sympathizers. SAM COHEN has frequently contacted KAPLAN and other subjects in the Gregory case.)

It is known that on February 5, 1947, subjects KAPLAN, BASSIE, and ED FITZGERALD lunched together at the Casino Royal, H Street and 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On February 19, 1947, KAPLAN, ED FITZGERALD, VEE BASSIE, CHARLES KRAMER, HERB SCHIDMEL, all important individuals in this case, and an unknown man had lunch together at the Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

21

Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

It was learned on February 20, 1947, that KAPLAN lunched with ~~RUSSELL NIXON~~ of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. NIXON has been a member of the Washington Bookshop and reportedly a signer of the appeal for dismissal of charges against SAM ADAMS DARCY, a Communist leader, which appeal was sponsored by the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. NIXON has also been close to the Communist Party group in the CIO and is at least a fellow traveler of the Communist Party.

It is known that KAPLAN visited the office of ~~LEE PRESSMAN~~, counsel to the CIO, on March 4, 1947. PRESSMAN allegedly is a Communist and has been a member of an underground group of the Communist Party.

~~_____~~ known b1
Communists, and several subjects in this investigation. J u (S)

On March 7, 1947, KAPLAN lunched with RICHARD SASULY at the Casino Royal. RICHARD SASULY and his wife ELIZABETH are known Communists in the District of Columbia and members of Communist front organizations.

Subjects HARRY MAGDOFF, VEET BASSIE, ED FITZGERALD, and IRVING KAPLAN were observed at lunch together on March 24, 1947.

On May 21, 1947, ~~ISAAC FOLKOFF~~, reportedly the financial advisor to the Communist Party in California, visited at the KAPLAN home. Thereafter, the KAPLANS and FOLKOFF spent some time at the ALFRED VAN TASSEL residence.

Technical Surveillance J u

A highly confidential source revealed that the KAPLANS, during the period of this investigation, have been in constant contact with EDITH VANDERWOUD ~~NEEDEL~~MAN and her husband, ISIDORE GIBBY ~~NEEDEL~~MAN, 43 West 93rd Street, New York City. GIBBY is a Russian-born, naturalized citizen and at the time of his naturalization subject KAPLAN served as a witness. NEEDELMAN is legal representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City, and has law offices at 210 Madison Avenue, which is the Amtorg Building. J u

It is known that on December 10, 1945, DOROTHY KAPLAN contacted HELEN SILVERMASTER, the wife of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, and LUDWIG ULLMAN, also a subject in this case. J u

~~SECRET~~

22

Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

Frequent contact of the KAPLANS has been RUSSELL A. NIXON, 325 North THOMAS Street, Buckingham, Arlington, Virginia. This individual has heretofore been identified. (S)(u)

[REDACTED], b1
[REDACTED] These individuals have also heretofore been identified. (S)(u) (C)

HERBERT FUCHS and his wife, FRANCES REGINA RICE FUCHS, have often communicated with the KAPLANS. The informant advised that HERBERT arranged to stay over night with the KAPLANS on April 4, 1946. FRANCES reportedly was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the Washington League of Women Shoppers, the Capitol City Forum, and a Socialist Party member. Reportedly she is on the mailing list of "The Socialist" which is published by the Socialist Party of the United States. Her name appears on the membership list of the American Peace Mobilization. (S)(u)

The KAPLANS are in almost daily contact with BEADIE VAN TASSEL and her husband, ALFRED J. VAN TASSEL. He was National Representative of the United Federal Workers of America in Philadelphia in 1938. Reportedly he was friendly with ROSE COHEN, wife of ROBERT COHEN, a Communist organizer for the First Congressional District in Philadelphia. Also allegedly he is friendly with GERRY SHANDROS, a known Communist. The VAN TASSELS are in frequent contact with other important individuals in this case and known Communist sympathizers. (S)(u)

The informant advised that on February 5 and June 3 and 15, 1946, LOU GOLDBLATT, 604 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, attorney for the National Maritime Union, was in touch with the KAPLANS. The informant advised that GOLDBLATT visited at the KAPLAN home on June 15, 1946. Information on this individual has been set out above. (S)(u)

MIRIAM SEBORER on a few occasions has reached the KAPLAN residence. Mrs. MIRIAM Z. SEBORER, nee MIRIAM ZEITLIN, also known as Mrs. STUART J. SEBORER, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation by this office. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] She admitted in 1942 to being a member of the above organization. (S)(u)

~~SECRET~~

23

Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

MILDRED CHESKIN and IRVING CHESKIN, 3204 South Stafford Street, Fairlington, Virginia, have often been in contact with the KAPLANS and the informant has advised that they occasionally arrange to visit each other. As heretofore reported, they have both contacted other subjects in this case. (S) u

HERB SCHIMMEL, 3604 Minnesota Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., who is a Communist sympathizer and a contact of subjects in this case has on a few occasions communicated with KAPLAN. [REDACTED] b1 (c)

On February 25, 1946, Major OSCAR BODANSKY reached KAPLAN and arranged to spend the night of February 26th at the KAPLAN residence. This meeting has previously been set out. (S) u

On March 16, 1946, a person known to the informant only as HELGA (probably HELGA WOLFSKI) contacted IRVING KAPLAN, inviting him to her wedding on March 22nd to LESLIE KISH at the home of SYLVIA HAGLER, 1827 Summit Place, N. W. It is to be noted HELGA WOLFSKI reportedly has been actively engaged in translating certain books concerning Germany to assist RICHARD SASULY. (S) u

MURRAY LATIMER, until recently KAPLAN's superior in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, has often conversed with KAPLAN. The name of MURRAY LATIMER allegedly has appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His wife's name, EDITH, is also listed with the latter organization. LATIMER is known to associate with the SILVERMASTERS, the KAPLANS, LEE PRESSMAN, and MARY JANE KEENEY, all active in this case. (S) u

The KAPLANS are known to have been on excellent terms with PEGGY WEINBERG and husband LEONARD, 2529 - 14th Street, S. E., who are closely associated with the HARRY MAGDOFFS, and the EDWARD FITZGERALDS, both subjects in this case.

JOHN DIERKES, 476 H Street, S. W., Washington, D. C., has contacted KAPLAN and also is a known contact of ROBERT T. MILLER, a subject in this investigation. (S) u

SALLY GORDAN is known to have contacted KAPLAN on numerous occasions. The Washington Field Office indices reveal that her name appears (S) u

~~SECRET~~

29

Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

as a member of the CIO United Federal Workers of America and as a member contributing to the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign. She is known to have contacted other individuals in this case. (X) u

CRAIG VINCENT has been said by the informant to be in contact with the KAPLANS. The files of this office reveal he was a member of the Fight for Freedom Committee and a Communist Party member. VINCENT was the Communist director of the Recruitment and Manning Organization. (X) u

MARY WEITZMAN of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on occasion has contacted DOROTHY KAPLAN. It is known that MARY's husband JACOB is a member of the Communist Party. (X) u

On June 24, 1946, ETHEL MECHANIC of the National Citizens PAC contacted DOROTHY KAPLAN for help and DOROTHY agreed. ETHEL MECHANIC, 567 Le Baum Street, S. E., is a member of the Communist Party. (X) u

Mr. FOWLER, chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and CHARLOTTE HUNT, secretary, Alexandria chapter of the Southern Conference, have both conversed with DOROTHY KAPLAN. (X) u

It is known that HELEN WATMAN and BELLA RODMAN of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare have often communicated with DOROTHY KAPLAN. HELEN WATMAN is an active member of the Washington Bookshop and her name appears in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. BELLA RODMAN is known to have attended the May Day Rally sponsored by the local Communist Party on May 3, 1946. (X) u

BOB WEINSTEIN, according to the informant, accompanied IRVING KAPLAN, the VAN TASSELS, and the CHESKINS on a fishing trip on September 1, 1946. Allegedly he is a member of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. (X) u

EDMUND and JANE STONE, 9221 Argyle Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, are on friendly terms with the KAPLANS and other important figures in this case. They have previously been reported as Communist sympathizers. (X) u

JOSEPH GOULD, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, often has conversed with KAPLAN and also is known to have been frequently in the company of subject GEORGE SILVERMAN. (X) u

~~SECRET~~

25

Director, FBI
Re: Gregory
Espionage - R

~~SECRET~~

Irving Kaplan, aka

PALMER WEBER and VERTA BARNES, both of CIO PAC, have frequently been in contact with the KAPLANS. WEBER is a known contact of other subjects in this case. BARNES has been identified with the American Youth Congress and has contacted HARRIET BOUSLOG, Executive Secretary of the Harry Bridges Victory Committee and legal representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of CIO. (X)(u)

HERMAN EDELSBURG often has conversed with KAPLAN. He is secretary to Senator KLEPPER along with KRAIER and SCHLIMMEL. EDELSBURG is known to be in contact with Communist sympathizers and in his work appears to follow the Communist Party line. (X)(u)

LEE PRESSMAN of CIO has frequently been in touch with KAPLAN. He has previously been identified. (X)(u)

The informant advised the KAPLANS are friendly with ARTHUR STEIN, 3530 Quebec Street, N. W. The Lies' Committee lists the name of STEIN on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He has been described as a "pink", a Communist thinker, etc. by several fellow workers. Mrs. STEIN is a member of the Washington Bookshop. (X)(u)

LESTER KLEPPER, National Housing Association and a close friend of the CHESMANS, often has communicated with the KAPLANS. (X)(u)

On occasion ROGER HUTCHICK has communicated with the KAPLANS. He is a Russian-born citizen who in 1943 was practicing law in St. Paul, Minnesota. Reportedly he attended Communist Party meetings in Minneapolis in 1936 and in 1937 attended the League Against War and Fascism Rally in New York City. In 1941 he reportedly was close to the Communist Party State Secretary. [REDACTED] (c) b1

In addition to the above individuals, the KAPLANS are known to have contacted the following subjects in the Gregory case:

FRANK COE

GEORGE and AMELIA PERAZICH REBECCA FITZGERALD

CHARLES and MILDRED KRAIER HARRY DEXTER WHITE

SOLOMON ADLER

HENRY COLLINS

VEET BASSIE

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
SAC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 14 1947
TELETYPE

13

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea

CONF WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON FIELD 4 FROM
DIRECTOR AND SAC..... URGENT

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DATE 5-2-83 BY SP-6
4/7/88 3042000

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. MRS. HELEN KORAL, WIFE OF ALEXANDER KORAL,
INTERVIEWED AT HER HOME, TWO NINE NAUGHT EMPIRE BLVD., BROOKLYN,
NY. MRS. KORAL EMPHATICALLY DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF EXACT IDENTITY
OF FRANK. ALSO CLAIMED SHE WAS UNAWARE OF EXACT NATURE OF KORALS
ACTIVITIES FROM THIRTYNINE TO FORTYFIVE BUT ADMITTED SHE HAD
KNOWLEDGE OF FINANCIAL AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN FRANK AND
KORAL. MRS. KORAL DENIED PARTICIPATING IN ANY CLANDESTINE MEETINGS
WITH INDIVIDUALS KNOWN BY FRANK OR WITH ANY OTHER INDIVIDUALS
AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED REPORT OF SA R. H. SIMONS, NY MARCH
TWENTYSIXTH FORTYONE ENTITLED "ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN", WAS, ETAL,
ESPIONAGE R. DESCRIPTION OF UNKNOWN WOMAN CLOSELY RESEMBLES THAT OF
MRS. KORAL. SHE STATED THAT SHE DID OWN AND HAD WORN IN THE PAST A
LEOPARD SKIN COAT. RICHARD KORAL, ALSO INTERVIEWED, WAS PRESENT
AT THE TIME MRS. KORAL INTERVIEWED. RICHARD ADMITTED MEMBERSHIP IN
AYD. ALSO STATED THAT HE WAS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH ANITOLE
VOLKOV, FOSTER SON OF NATHAN W. SILVERMASTER. KORAL REINTERVIEWED
AND ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS EXHIBITED TO HIM OF SUBJECTS OF
ACTIVE ESPIONAGE R CASES BUT KORAL MADE NO IDENTITY OF ANY PHOTOS.

SCHEIDT
END

-HOLD PLS-

63 JUN 23 1947

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CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTOR

G.I.R. 5

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GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. ON JUNE EIGHT ALGER HISS ADVISED JOHN REYNOLDS
THAT HISS AND PRISCILLA ARE PACKING (PRESUMABLY FOR VACATION) BUT NOT FOR
PERMANENT MOVE YET. SUBSEQUENTLY HISS INDICATED TO JO (ABRAHAM) THAT HE
HOPES TO BE IN PEACHTAM (VERMONT) ALL OF JULY EXCEPT FOR PERIOD AT HOLIERNESS
(N. H.) TO ONE OF THE FRIEND'S SEMINARS. JO INFORMED HISS THAT KING SMITH
SCHOOL HAD GOTTEN SUFFICIENT MONEY TO RENT TWO HOUSES AND THEY WERE GOING
TO HAVE SEVENTY YOUNGSTERS. HE REQUESTED HISS TO SPEAK TO THE GROUP AND
DECIDE ON SUBJECT "WAYS IN WHICH ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS CAN PROMOTE
A BETTER INTERPRETATION OF INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS AND HELP TO INFLUENCE
FOREIGN POLICY." HISS STATED THIS IS A FINE SUBJECT AND IS WHAT HE HAS
BEEN THINKING OF MOST LATELY--WHAT THE INDIVIDUAL CAN ACTUALLY DO. JO
COMMENTED NOBODY ELSE IS SPEAKING ON THIS. ON JUNE NINE HELEN JASZI
CONTACTED MAGDOFF ADVISING GEORGE JASZI HAD SENT MAGDOFF CHECK (SUBLEASING
MAGDOFF APARTMENT FOR SUMMER ?). ON JUNE SEVEN JENNY MILLER CONTACTED
PEGGY (GREENFIELD) STATING SHE THOUGHT THEY WOULD CONTACT THE GILLMAN
FOR BRUNCH TOMORROW. JENNY INDICATED SHE WOULD LIKE TO GET ADDRESS OF
WILLIAM AND SEMA (PHONETIC) ALLEN IN SAN FRANCISCO. PEGGY COMMENTED WHEN
SHE WRITES BILL SHE IS GOING TO RUB IT IN. IN TIMES LIKE THESE HE DOES
NOT WANT A PERSON LIKE HER AROUND. JENNY COMMENTED SHE IS SURE HE KNOWS
AND DOESN'T REGARD HER THAT WAY AT ALL. PEGGY RECALLED A TIME WHEN ALLEN
WANTED HER TO CASH A CHECK AND WAS NERVOUS BECAUSE HER NAME WOULD APPEAR

HANDLED BY
JASZI

h

65-36402-2594

60 JUN 25 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

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Declassify on: OADR
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7/12/78

(3) [ON THE CHECK. ON JUNE NINE MILLER CONTACTED SAM (RODMAN) CONFIRMING SAM HAD GOOD TRIP. MILLER DESIRED LUNCH WITH SAM WHO STATED GROFF CONKLIN (PHONETIC) WAS COMING IN BUT INVITED MILLER TO JOIN THEM. ON JUNE SEVEN ALIX REUTHER ADVISED DORIS PLENN SHE IS RETURNING TO NEW YORK AND HAS TAKEN SUBLEASE FOR JULY AND AUGUST IN THE VILLAGE. DORIS ADVISED ABEL WOULD BE THROUGH WITH THE BOOK BY FIRST OF MONTH. SUBSEQUENTLY ALIX CONVERSED WITH ABEL PLENN STATING HER NEW YORK NUMBER WILL BE GRAMERCY FIVE DASH FOUR FIVE NINE THREE. ALIX MENTIONED INEZ (MUNOZ ?) WILL RETURN FOR FEW DAYS ON SEVENTEENTH AND AFTER GOING TO CAROLINA WILL RETURN FOR FEW DAYS AGAIN AND ALIX WANTS TO HAVE SOME OF THEIR OLD FRIENDS OVER DURING WEEK AFTER SEVENTEENTH. ALIX AND PLENN DISCUSSED ONE FRITZ ——— WHO IS IN TANGIER OR ELSEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA (PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED AT LENGTH SEVERAL MONTHS AGO). ALIX STATED ALICE JAYSON WHO IS WORKING WITH J. ALLEN IN NEW YORK HAD ANOTHER LETTER FROM FRITZ WHO IS STILL RUNNING THE RADIO STATION AND FRITZ APPARENTLY HAS TWO STANDARDS: ONE APPLICABLE TO HIMSELF OUT THERE AND ANOTHER TO AMERICA. [ALIX MENTIONED SHE HAD DISCUSSED FRITZ WITH DAVE WAHL THE OTHER DAY AND WAHL SAID "PLEASE DON'T TELL ME I HAVE TO PUT ANOTHER CROSS ALONG THE WAYSIDE---GEE, IT SOUNDS LIKE THERE IS ANOTHER LOST GUY."] ALIX AND PLENN AGREED DAVE WAHL IS A WONDERFUL GUY. ON JUNE EIGHT DEWITT ELDRIDGE CONTACTED DORIS PLENN AND EMILY BASSHE. ELDRIDGE INDICATED HE HAD WRITTEN TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND WOULD WRITE AGAIN BEFORE THE WEEK IS OUT. EMILY STATED "WE JUST WROTE TO HIM TOO." ELDRIDGE MENTIONED GOING TO THE BEACH AND RETURNING EIGHT THIRTY LAST NIGHT. HE STATED WE MET A CHARMING COLLEAGUE OF HOPE'S (ELDRIDGE) WHO JUST RETURNED FROM [X(W)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(X)(u) SIX MONTHS IN COMMUNIST CHINA, AND SHE WAS VERY INTERESTING AND VERY GOOD.

ELDRIDGE STATED SHE IS NEW AND WAS IN A SORT OF MEDICAL MISSION THING.

ON JUNE EIGHT FLENN CONTACTED MARTIN ~~POPPER~~ STATING HE WANTED TO CONGRATULATE POPPER ON READING THE SPEECH TO SOME OF OUR LEGISLATORS. FLENN

STATED HE WANTED POPPER TO MEET A FRIEND WHOSE NAME IS VIRGINIA LEWIS, AN ATTORNEY, WHO FORMERLY WORKED FOR THE GOVERNMENT. THEY MADE ARRANGEMENTS

FOR LUNCHEON MEETING WEDNESDAY. ON JUNE EIGHT PLENN TOLD DORIS PLENN HE

HAD VERY GOOD TALK WITH PAUL KOSEK (PHONETIC) TODAY AND WOULD TELL DORIS

ABOUT IT LATER. ON JUNE SEVEN CARL GREEN CONTACTED ROSENBERGS AND INQUIRED

ABOUT MAEZANI CASE. GREEN INQUIRED IF ANYTHING HAD BEEN DONE ABOUT DOUGH

AND ROSENBERG STATED THEY HAVE GOTTEN SOME KIND OF DEFENSE COMMITTEE GOING.

GREEN INQUIRED ABOUT TESTIMONY OF EMIL DESPRES (FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT

EMPLOYEE). GREEN EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT DESPRES CAME DOWN TO TESTIFY FOR

MARZANI AS HE IS SUCH A WEAK LIVERED -----

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(c)

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] PHYSICAL SUR-
VEILLANCE DISCLOSED WAHL FIRST APPEARED AT HOTEL FOLLOWED BY POPPER WHOM
HE GREETED WARMLY. THEY WERE OVERHEARD DISCUSSING CASE IN WHICH THEY WERE
INTERESTED AND POPPER MENTIONED JOHN ROGGE WAS IN HIS OFFICE TODAY AND THE
CASE STARTS TOMORROW (EDWARD MARSKI ET AL--CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS). SHORTLY
THEREAFTER HOEDEK ARRIVED AND THE TRIO ENTERED COCKTAIL ROOM. POPPER
OVERHEARD DISCUSSING GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN EUROPE WITH HOEDEK
JOINING CONVERSATION FROM TIME TO TIME. IT APPEARED POPPER PLANS TRIP
TO CONTINENT THIS SUMMER. (c)

[REDACTED]

b1

HOTTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1947

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

WASH AND WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK

16 16 7:24 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

Handwritten: G.I.R. - 5
Signature: [illegible]

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. REBURTEL FOURTEENTH LAST. ALEXANDER KORAL VIGOROUSLY INTERVIEWED CONCERNING NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAD KNOWLEDGE OF SONS ILLNESS IN NINETEEN THIRTY NINE. MRS. KORAL ALSO QUESTIONED THOROUGHLY ALONG THESE LINES. KORAL AND WIFE VEHEMENTLY REFUSED TO NAME FRIENDS WHO MAY HAVE HAD KNOWLEDGE OF SONS ILLNESS AT TIME FRANK FIRST CONTACTED KORAL. KORAL AND WIFE BOTH REFUSED TO NAME FRIENDS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE CP. OVER AND ABOVE THIS THEY STATED THEY WOULD REFUSE TO NAME ANY PERSONS WITH WHOM THEY WERE ASSOCIATED OR HAD SOCIAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH AT THE TIME FRANK FIRST CONTACTED THEM. THEY ALSO REFUSED TO NAME ANY OF THEIR PRESENT ACQUAINTANCES OR FRIENDS. EVERY POSSIBLE POINT COVERED CONCERNING POSSIBLE IDENTITY OF FRANK AS WELL AS MUTUAL FRIEND WHO MADE INTRODUCTION POSSIBLE. KORAL EMPHATICALLY STATES THAT HE HAS GIVEN ALL INFO CONCERNING FRANK AND CONTACTS HE MADE WITH INDIVIDUALS FOR FRANK. RICHARD KORAL CLAIMED NO KNOWLEDGE OF IDENTITY OF FRANK. ALSO CLAIMED HE DID NOT KNOW REAL NAME OF ANI-TOL VOLKOV'S FOSTER FATHER, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. PHOTOGRAPHS OF SILVERMASTER DISPLAYED TO MRS. KORAL AS WELL AS TO RICHARD. BOTH DENIED KNOWING SILVERMASTER OR RECOGNIZING HIM AS AN INDIVIDUAL WITH WHOM THEY WERE ACQUAINTED.

SCHEIDT

50 JUN 24 1947

HOLD FOR CONF WITH BOS PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-2-83 BY 3042PWS/20

37 JUN 18 1947
259
Handwritten: Will [illegible]
Handwritten: cc. Mr. [illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 13, 1947

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: GREGORY ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

HARRY GOLD was re-interviewed on June 11, 1947. In this interview he stated that CARTER HOODLESS' wife's maiden name was BUCKMAN. According to GOLD, she was the daughter of a prominent state senator from Upstate Pennsylvania. She married CARTER HOODLESS around 1938. They were divorced in 1942. At the time GOLD was introduced to GOLOS by CARTER HOODLESS, he was then living with his wife in Philadelphia.

HARRY GOLD was unable to advise as to whether or not HOODLESS' wife knew or had any knowledge of GOLOS.

Philadelphia is requested to ascertain the present whereabouts of CARTER HOODLESS' wife and to interview her concerning any knowledge she may have of her late husband's contacts with GOLOS.

No further information was obtained in the interview with HARRY GOLD.

cc: Washington Field
Philadelphia

DES:ENC
65-14603

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5/14/87 3042 PWT/hut
4/7/88 3042 PWT/MB

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JUN 17 1947

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Mr. Rosen	Bring file up-
Mr. Clegg	to-date
Mr. Glavin	Search, serial-
Mr. Nichols	ize, and route
Mr. Tracy	Reading Room
Mr. Harbo	Mechanical Section
Mr. Mohr	Bureau Supply Section
Mr. Pennington	Mail Room
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Coyne	
Miss Gandy	
Mr. Carson	
Miss Gandy	

Miss Gray _____ Stamp and mail
 Miss Lyon _____ Prepare tickler
 Miss Butcher _____ Call these files

See Me

What is this an endurance test!

26.

Edward A. Tamm
5734

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15 JUN 20 1947

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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60 JUN 23 1947

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1947

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASH AND WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 24 16 10-34 PM
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. MR. T. V. QUINN ADVISED TODAY THAT HE HAD PRESENTED THIS CASE TO THE NEW GRAND JURY TODAY AND THAT THEY WILL BE READY TO HEAR [REDACTED] TESTIMONY TOMORROW. HE STATED THAT THE GRAND JURY WILL SIT FROM TUESDAY TO THURSDAY EACH WEEK FROM ELEVEN AM TO ONE PM AND THAT WHILE ON [REDACTED] TESTIMONY, THEY WILL SIT FROM TEN THIRTY AM TO ONE THIRTY PM HE ADVISED THAT THEIR CONTEMPLATED PROCEDURE IS THE SAME AS PREVIOUSLY SET OUT IN NY TEL JUNE NINTH, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN. HE STATED THAT WE WOULD BE FURNISHED A COMPLETE LIST OF WITNESSES IN ORDER THAT WE MAY GAUGE THE TIME AGENTS WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THIS LIST. HE PLANS TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS FOR THE SUBJECTS APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE. HE ESTIMATED THAT THE MAXIMUM OF THREE SUBJECTS A DAY WOULD BE COVERED AND INDICATED THAT ARRANGEMENTS WOULD BE MADE TO DISCUSS THE TESTIMONY WITH THE AGENTS IN THE MORNING PRIOR TO THE GRAND JURY MEETING. DUE TO THE LIMITED TIME THE GRAND JURY IS DEVOTING EACH WEEK TO THIS MATTER, MR. QUINN ADVISED THAT IT WILL PROBABLY RUN THROUGH JUNE AND JULY, ADJOURN FOR AUGUST AND TAKE UP AGAIN IN SEPT AT WHICH TIME THE QUESTIONING OF SUBJECTS OUT OF THE COUNTRY WILL BE CONSIDERED. THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED DAILY WHILE THE GRAND JURY IS SITTING OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS CASE. REFERENCE NY REPORT OF SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, SIX ELEVEN FORTY SEVEN HAS SET OUT INTERVIEW WITH ALEXANDER KORAL. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER COPIES OF THIS REPORT MAY BE FURNISHED TO MR. QUINN.

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15 JUN 20 1947

60 JUN 23 1947

DATE 4/7/84 BY SP5 RUC/et
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Division Four

.....1947

Director, 5633	Mr. Logue, 4535
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Mr. Clegg, 5256	Fugitive Desk, 5720
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Miss Gandy, 5633	

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4/7/89 3042 PWS/MS

Teletype Unit
Room 5644, Ext. 687

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 17 1947

TELETYPE

WASH AND WASH FIELD FROM NEW YORK 19 17 8-48
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

MR. QUINN WAS FURNISHED TODAY WITH COPY
OF CGO DIVISIONS REPORTS DATED JUNE NINTH AND JUNE ELEVENTH, FORTY SEVEN
SETTING OUT RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS OF GEORGE W. PERAZICH AND NORMAN C.
BURSNER RESPECTIVELY. REFERRED TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN ASSIST-
ANT DIRECTOR LADD AND ASAC BELMONT, JUNE TWELFTH LAST, WHEREIN MR. LADD
ADVISED HAROLD GLASSER INTERVIEWED MAY SEVENTEENTH LAST AND RESULTS
FURNISHED TO DEPARTMENT. MR. QUINN ADVISES HE HAS NOT BEEN FURNISHED
WITH RESULTS OF THIS INTERVIEW REVIEW OF NY FILE FAILS TO REFLECT
RESULTS OF SUCH INTERVIEW. KINDLY FURNISH SAME FOR TRANSMITTAL TO QUINN.
SCHEIDT

HOLD FOR CONF WITH NK PLS

TWO COPIES TO

15 JUN 1947

cc: Mr. F. J. [signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUNE 18, 1947

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, NEW YORK

Transmit the following message to:

URGENT

65-56400-2599
GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. REURTEL SIXTEENTH INSTANT. AUTHORITY GRANTED
TO FURNISH COPY REPORT SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN JUNE ELEVEN LAST WFO TO
MR. QUINN. REURTEL SEVENTEENTH INSTANT REGARDING INTERVIEW WITH
HAROLD GLASSER. COPY OF LETTER REFLECTING INTERVIEW WILL BE FURNISHED
YOU TOMORROW FOR TRANSMITTAL TO QUINN.

HOOVER

FLJ:PEB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-83 BY SP5 BIC/ST
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G.I.R.-5

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

JUN 18 1947

60 JUN 23 1947

Per

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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